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## Reagan Approves Campaign Committee

By David Hoffman

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan has given his approval to the formation of a re-election committee to plan his campaign for a second term, according to White House officials, who said it is the most significant indication yet that he will run again in 1984.

In recent discussions with Republican Party strategists, according to one administration source, Mr. Reagan raised no objection to formation of the committee as long as he would not have to give it his official blessing until after his scheduled trip to Asia in November.

"The decision has basically been made" for Mr. Reagan to seek re-election, said one official. Another official said that if Mr. Reagan is planning to retire he has not told even his closest assistants, all of whom now believe he will run.

Even after the re-election committee is created, however, Mr. Reagan would still have the option to pull out if he wanted to.

The committee, which would open offices in Washington after Oct. 15, is to be run by Edward J. Rollins, the White House political affairs director, with help from his deputy, Lee Atwater. Mr. Rollins also is to be assisted by Charles Black, a Republican political consultant. James Lake, who was press secretary at the beginning of Mr. Reagan's 1980 presidential campaign, will do the same job for the 1984 re-election committee.

After the committee opens its doors, officials said, Mr. Rollins' White House political affairs office will be closed.

One Republican strategist familiar with the White House plans said Mr. Reagan has talked with aides about the re-election committee's timetable, which is important because of the president's Asia trip. If the re-election committee is formed on Oct. 15, Mr. Reagan would have 15 days under U.S. election law to give it his blessing or disassociate himself from it.

That would mean he would become a candidate by Nov. 1, or just before he departs on the Asian trip. According to White House officials, the president has expressed opposition to becoming a candidate before he returns from the trip the third week of November.

Mr. Reagan's political advisers are operating on the assumption that he will formally announce his candidacy at the latest possible moment, perhaps in December. In 1980, Mr. Reagan was the last of the Republican candidates to make a formal announcement.

According to administration officials, key decisions about Mr. Reagan's re-election campaign already have been made in some large states. For example, Senator Alfonso M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, has been selected as chairman of the Reagan campaign in his state.

## Salvador Sees Talks Soon With Rebels

The Associated Press

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran government will hold its first direct meetings with leftist rebels soon somewhere in Latin America, the head of the government's peace commission said Thursday.

"There will be talks soon in a Latin American country," Francisco

A leftist labor group in El Salvador may become the nation's largest urban union. Page 3.

on Quinones, coordinator of the three-member commission, said in a telephone interview.

He said that the objective of "an essentially preliminary meeting" would be "to establish mechanisms for future talks" and to inform the leftists of the government's peace program.

Mr. Quinones denied rumors that he was about to leave for Costa Rica for talks with the rebels.

"When I leave the country, you'll know I've gone to talk to them," he said.

It was not known if President Ronald Reagan's special envoy for Central America, Richard B. Stone, would be present at the meeting between the leftists and the Salvadoran government commission.

A White House announcement this week said Mr. Stone was due to meet soon with rebel leaders also in a Latin American country, but it gave no details.

After several attempts, Mr. Stone met for the first time with a leftist Salvadoran leader, Rubén Amorós, in Colombia on Aug. 7.



Mourners surrounded the hearse carrying the body of Benigno S. Aquino Jr.

## Huge Crowd Joins Procession for Aquino



Supporters of the assassinated Filipino opposition leader reach out to his brother, Agapito Aquino, inside the church in Manila where a requiem Mass was said. Agapito Aquino, a businessman in Manila, was greeted by cheers as he led the procession for his brother.

## U.S. Distances Itself From Marcos, Saying Ties Extend Beyond Regime

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has begun putting distance between itself and the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos in the event that the Philippine leader or his top associates are found responsible for the assassination of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., administration officials say.

Officials said Wednesday that it was essential for Americans to recognize that U.S. ties with the Philippines went beyond relations with the Marcos government and have strategic and historic importance for the United States and its allies that must not be destroyed over the killing of Mr. Aquino on Sunday.

Officials said that whatever the role of the Philippine authorities in the killing, the United States had to try to ensure that it retained air and naval bases in the Philippines and that the government was not overthrown by Communists.

The Reagan administration is prepared, officials said, to take whatever steps were needed to demonstrate its outrage at the assassination if the Marcos regime was found responsible for the killing, a senior State Department official said.

Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Democrat of New York, had urged the administration to send Vice President George Bush or Secretary of State George P. Shultz to Mr. Aquino's funeral Thursday.

However, the State Department said Wednesday that the administration would be represented only by Ambassador Michael H. Armacost. An official said any higher representation would be "unprecedented" and draw more attention to the United States than to Mr. Marcos.

Because of this, administration officials seemed to go out of their way in private discussions to stress that U.S. relations with the Philippines went beyond the Marcos government and the Philippine nation.

Officials have been emphasizing the strategic importance to the United States and its allies of continued base rights at Clark Air Force Base and the Subic Bay naval complex. These are the largest such facilities outside the United States.

Such measures are taking hold slowly; unions resist pay cuts and employers say they cannot bear higher costs. But compromises achieved in several countries over the past year offer some hope.

The debate is gaining urgency as European economies continue to show only a feeble recovery from recession, despite a burst of growth in the United States. Economists of every stripe say unemployment in the European Community, currently at about 11.6 million, or 10.3 percent, may well rise further this year and next.

"You feel so useless," she said.

After five months, Miss Checkley got her break. GEC Telecommunications took her on as a part-time secretary under a "work-sharing" program at the company's Spout Street works, where brick walls, barbed wire and a "No Vacancies" sign at the gate make any job seem like a privilege.

"I couldn't stick this forever," Miss Checkley said firmly. Still, she allows, it beats unemployment.

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## Phalangists Offer Withdrawal As Concession to Druze Foes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Phalangist Party announced Thursday that its militia would pull out of the embattled central mountains once the Lebanese Army moved in to replace Israeli forces, which will be pulling back. The decision appeared to be a concession to demands by the Christians' Druze opponents.

Pierre Gemayel, founder of the Phalangist Party and father of President Amin Gemayel, said: "With the presence of state auth-

ority there will be no need or justification for barracks and various military manifestations to remain." But he added that the party and its militia would "spare no effort to help the Lebanese government fill the security vacuum in the mountains."

In a radio and television address Thursday, President Gemayel said the anticipated Israeli pullback from the Chouf and Aley mountains would present his people with the "most dangerous challenge in the series of challenges we have been

facing." He said, "The army will enter the Chouf with the people and not against the people, because it is the only alternative to the armies of division." But Mr. Gemayel gave no indication he was close to agreement with Walid Jumblat, the Druze leader.

There were these other developments Thursday:

• In Jerusalem, a spokesman for Prime Minister Menachem Begin said that Israel wanted to complete its troop redeployment by Sept. 7 but was willing to consider a brief postponement. A senior Israeli official added that the postponement would be considered if the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Robert C. McFarlane, appeared to be working out a final agreement between the Beirut government and the Druze on deploying the Lebanese Army in the mountains.

• In West Beirut, an explosion at a building housing French peace-keeping forces killed at least one soldier and wounded eight, a spokesman for the French force said. He said that a fire of unknown origin had caused a crate of ammunition that was being loaded on a truck to explode.

The Druze and Christians have been continuing their old battle with sporadic artillery exchanges in the Aley and Chouf mountains overlooking the capital.

The Israelis, who moved into the central mountains after they invaded Lebanon last year, are to pull back to help reduce their own casualties and to take a more secure position south of the Awali River.

A Western diplomat said the pullout of Israeli troops from the Chouf mountains and the Beirut area could be completed over the weekend.

The Druze object to the entry of the Lebanese Army, because they maintain that it is biased in favor of the Phalangists' Lebanese Forces militia. They have demanded that all Christian militiamen who entered the Aley and Chouf regions after last year's invasion withdraw unconditionally before the army's deployment in the two areas.

The police reported intermittent shelling between Druze and Christian militiamen northeast of Beirut for a second consecutive day but said a cease-fire proclaimed Monday was holding elsewhere in the mountains.

The Lebanese government was reported to have formally asked the country providing the 5,400-man multinational peacekeeping force to support the planned deployment of the army in the mountains.

The independent Beirut newspaper *an-Nahar* said Defense Minister Issam Khuri made the request through the Foreign Ministry to the governments of the United States, France, Italy and Britain.

An-Nahar said the Gemayel government had named Brigadier General Mahmoud Abu Dergham, a Druze, as commander of the army force assigned to the central mountains. Colonel Rashid Samra, a Christian, was named deputy commander of the force, which according to *an-Nahar* consists of 8,000 to 11,000 men.

In an interview published in Damascus by al-Ba'ath, the newspaper of President Hafez al-Assad's ruling Ba'ath Party, Mr. Jumblat charged that the Gemayel government planned to use the army to support Phalangist militiamen against the Druze.

Krekeller was arrested and later acquitted by a military tribunal in January 1951. Misselwitz, "probably helped by the protection of the services that were using him," was convicted in absentia and sentenced to five years in prison.

"Misselwitz perhaps is still living in Germany," the article said.

The use of Barbie by the American special services was a deplorable practice, as was officially stressed in Paris. . . . We, for our part, recall that the United States wasn't unique in this practice."

But, they added, the United States was perhaps unique in having set up an efficient panel to investigate the case.

## France Reportedly Used Nazi Officer After War

The Associated Press

PARIS — A week after France officially deployed the protection given by U.S. intelligence services to Klaus Barbie, the Nazi war criminal, a Paris lawyer said that French intelligence also collaborated with a former Gestapo officer after World War II.

Last week, the U.S. Justice Department sent a report to France outlining how the U.S. Army's Counter Intelligence Corps shielded Barbie, the former head of the Gestapo in Lyons, after he was hired to provide information about Communist activities in Europe in the years following World War II. U.S. agents finally arranged Barbie's escape to South America in 1951.

The report was accompanied by an apology to France for having concealed the whereabouts of Barbie, who was expelled from Bolivia earlier this year and brought to France, where he is awaiting trial on charges of "crimes against humanity."

On Wednesday, Serge Klarsfeld and his wife, Beate, who have exposed wanted Nazi criminals, published an article in *Le Monde* outlining the use that French counterintelligence made of Ernst Misselwitz, a high-ranking Gestapo figure in Paris during the war and one of the leaders in the Nazi struggle against the Resistance.

The article cited what it said was a secret 1947 report by DST, the French counterintelligence agency.

200 Kurds Killed, Iran Says

The Associated Press

NICOSIA, Cyprus — At least 200 Kurdish rebels were killed in a weeklong operation by Iranian Revolutionary Guards in a mountain area 280 miles (450 kilometers) east of Tehran, according to a Tehran radio report.

## COLLECTOR'S ITEM



ENGLISH CLASSIC;  
PRESTIGIOUS; EACH A SIGNATURE PIECE.



Firemen searched for victims after the explosion Thursday demolished part of the Maison de France in West Berlin.

## French Offices Wrecked In West Berlin Bombing

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERLIN — A bomb, thought to have been set by Armenian terrorists, exploded Thursday in the French Consulate and cultural center in West Berlin. A West German peace activist was killed and 23 persons were injured, four of them seriously, the police said.

A person claiming to represent the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia said the group carried out the attack, the organization's third since July, in a telephone call to the West Berlin office of the French news agency, Agence France-Presse.

An anonymous call to United Press International in London said the "Oriy Armenian Revolutionary Organization" was responsible for the attack in West Berlin and for other attacks on French targets in Berlin.

"We will continue our struggle until the liberation of innocent Armenians from French jails," the caller said.

In Paris, the Foreign Ministry branded the attack an "odious crime" that "dishonors" the Armenian cause. "The location in the heart of the city, the time chosen, show the deliberate attempt by the perpetrators of this act to strike at the greatest number of persons," a statement said.

The explosion at the Maison de France, built on West Berlin's bustling Kurfürstendamm, the main street, demolished the top two floors, sending most of the front wall, roof and scaffolding

crashing to the ground and scattering broken glass and plaster.

A 26-year-old man was killed in the explosion, the police said. Friends of the victim, identified only as Michael H., said he belonged to a group of peace activists, several of whom were injured, who were inside the consulate distributing leaflets protesting French nuclear tests in the Pacific.

A police spokesman said a 52-year-old West German man, who had been thought killed, was still alive in the hospital, suffering from severe head wounds. A spokesman for the French military government of the city said a consulate employee was slightly injured.

According to the police, many of the injured were laborers engaged in reconstruction work on the building. Others wounded included French language students.

The Armenian group, which says it is avenging the 1915 massacre of 1.5 million Armenians in Turkey, said it carried out the July 14 assassination of a Turkish embassy attaché in Brussels and the July 15 bombing of a Turkish Airlines counter at Ory Airport in Paris in which seven persons were killed and 55 were injured.

France pressed an investigation of the airport blast and detained dozens of Armenians, prompting threats of retaliation.

In Paris, the National Armenian Movement condemned the West Berlin attack. The French-based group said it broke with ASALA's policies in January because of its use of violence.

## Mitterrand Asserts a Firm Posture in Chad

(Continued from Page 1)

capital 11 days ago for talks with Colonel Qaddafi.

Mr. Mitterrand insisted that it was the presence of the French forces, who arrived after Faya-Largeau fell, that had brought about a halt in the fighting. The hill has now lasted 11 days. He devoted considerable attention to fending off domestic criticism, raised by the opposition center and right parties, that he had not acted soon enough.

He did not, he said, believe in fighting a "preventive war" or an "automatic war" at the first sight of a Libyan soldier or a Libyan plane. There had to be clear-cut evidence of external aggression so that countries of the world could see that "the will for war and domination was that of Libya and not of France."

At another news conference Thursday, Mrs. Aquino referred to a newspaper report that Mr. Marcos had sent her his condolences. She said that if he was sincere, he could express his condolences by freeing all political prisoners.

■ Brother Leads Procession

William Chapman of The Washington Post reported:

Out in front of the procession for Mr. Aquino, making his first political bows and testing the sort of phrases that politicians use here, was Mr. Aquino's younger brother, Agapito.

Admirers surged around him and the procession slowed as he shook hands and chattered. He exclaimed: "This shows us that we must fight for the ideals that my brother died for."

Belgium's center-right coalition government has prodded most companies to reduce average working time by up to 5 percent and increase employment 2 to 3 percent over the next few years. So far, the government claims the moves have created or saved more than 50,000 jobs, a significant number given that unemployment totals about 500,000.

In the Netherlands, where unemployment is 16 percent, the government

had also argued that the delay made military sense, allowing the French to deploy their forces in a defendable position and with adequate supply lines.

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Turning to the diplomatic dispute with Washington over his claims that the Americans were applying undue pressure to intervene

in Central Africa, he said:

He also argued that the delay made military sense, allowing the French to deploy their forces in a defendable position and with adequate supply lines.

Mr. Mitterrand, who had criticized intervention by previous governments and told African leaders in May 1982 that France would no longer play the role of a "gendarme" in Africa, insisted that the deployment was not "neocolonial."

Rather it was a question of coming to the aid of a menaced and long-standing ally, a former colony.

He conceded that the 1976 defense agreement with Chad, providing mainly for instruction and logistical support, was being stretched if interpreted strictly.

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in Central Africa, he said:

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In West Germany and Britain, measures to remodel working patterns are not only a product of left-center governments such as that of France.

Ambitious job-creation measures are not only a product of left-center governments such as that of France.

German unions and employers are warming up for a battle over working hours. IG Metall, the engineering workers' union that generally sets the pace for other unions, is campaigning for a 35-hour week, claiming it would save hundreds of thousands of jobs. The employers' group, Gesamtmetall, says such a move would cost thousands of jobs unless workers accept big pay cuts, a doubtful proposition.

Rüdiger Solweder, a labor economist at the Kiel Institute of

World Economics, foresees "a very hot negotiating round."

Although devoted to free-market solutions, the British government is experimenting with various programs that claim to keep people off the streets. One program, the Job Fund, is designed to find a temporary place for every 16-year-old who quits school and cannot find a job. Also, Britain is encouraging early retirement and paying temporary subsidies to unemployed people who set up their own businesses.

One of the most notable job-creating programs in Britain is the one that got Miss Cheekley a job at GEC Telecom, a subsidiary of General Electric Co. of Britain. Under the two-year-old program, about 700 youths aged 16 to 20 are "sharing" jobs. Each comes in two and a half days a week and must

spend one other day at a technical school.

After 18 months, the sharers can apply for full-time work. So far, almost all of the graduates have been successful.

For all the praise GSC's pro-

gram receives, economists disagree

about whether such measures will significantly reduce unemployment.

Conservative economists tend to

fear a diversion of attention from

what they see as the real problem:

European workers have priced

themselves out of jobs and relief

will come only when wages and

associated payroll costs fall far

enough to restore profits and in-

vestment to an adequate level.

"We have to start with wages,"

said Mr. Solweder of the Kiel institu-

tion, who sees a particular need to

allow unskilled workers to be hired

at lower wages. Even if workers

were willing to accept lower pay for

shorter hours, he reasons, they

probably would use their spare

time to work in the labor black

market. The net result would be no

easy answers for politicians.

"They want people like me and Albert to paper over the cracks," Mr. Solweder said. "What we're telling them is that the house is falling down."

Another doubter is Jim Ball, principal of the London Business

School, who last month completed

an economic policy report for the European Parliament.

Mr. Ball says U.S. unemployment

is falling to 9.5 percent in

July from 10.8 last December

because U.S. labor costs have de-

clined. He says Europe must allow

its labor market to function, too,

reducing the expectations of work-

ers for pay and companies for sub-

sidiaries.

An opposing view comes from

Michel Albert, co-author of the re-

port to the European Parliament

and a former head of

## Pressure, Aloofness Marking U.S. Links To Chilean Regime

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — In the face of civil unrest in Chile, the Reagan administration has tried to distance itself somewhat from the government of General Augusto Pinochet, senior U.S. officials say.

At the same time, they say, the United States has continued to press for political changes in Chile in the hope of averting an upheaval that would topple the Pinochet government.

The officials acknowledge that this mixture of aloofness and pressure is a delicate diplomatic combination that sometimes leaves an impression of inconsistency. But it is necessary, they say, because American influence on the Pinochet government is limited and the situation in Chile remains highly volatile, largely because of continued widespread unemployment.

Administration officials fear that being too critical of General Pinochet's handling of mass protests would eliminate any American leverage with the government, while a failure to press for change could leave the United States open to criticism that it encouraged General Pinochet to crack down on the opposition.

"Let's face it, we haven't got many cards to play in Chile," a senior official said. "Our influence with Pinochet is minimal and our credibility with the opposition is thin. At best, we can try to push for concessions and reform, but we don't have much power to influence events."

The varied signals from Washington have been evident in recent State Department statements. In July, after the arrest of opposition leaders in Chile, the department was cautiously critical, saying:

"The detention and solitary confinement of prominent democratic leaders can only be regarded as a regrettable manifestation of the serious tensions and divisions affecting Chile."

"Such actions illustrate the need for moderate leaders on all sides to find ways to halt the trend toward

confrontation and to establish the basic consensus needed for the transition to democracy sought by the vast majority of Chileans."

When violence flared this month, leaving 20 people dead, the State Department increased its criticism and distance, saying:

"The United States deplores the loss of life and the injuries. We also regret that recent efforts to promote a dialogue, to avoid violence and to build a consensus have so far been unable to halt the process of polarization."

On Monday, after the Pinochet government announced it would allow more than 1,000 exiles to return to Chile, the department was more conciliatory, saying:

"We regard this as a favorable development which could help reconcile political divisions within Chile and contribute to effective dialogue between the government and opposition sectors and to the restoration of democracy."

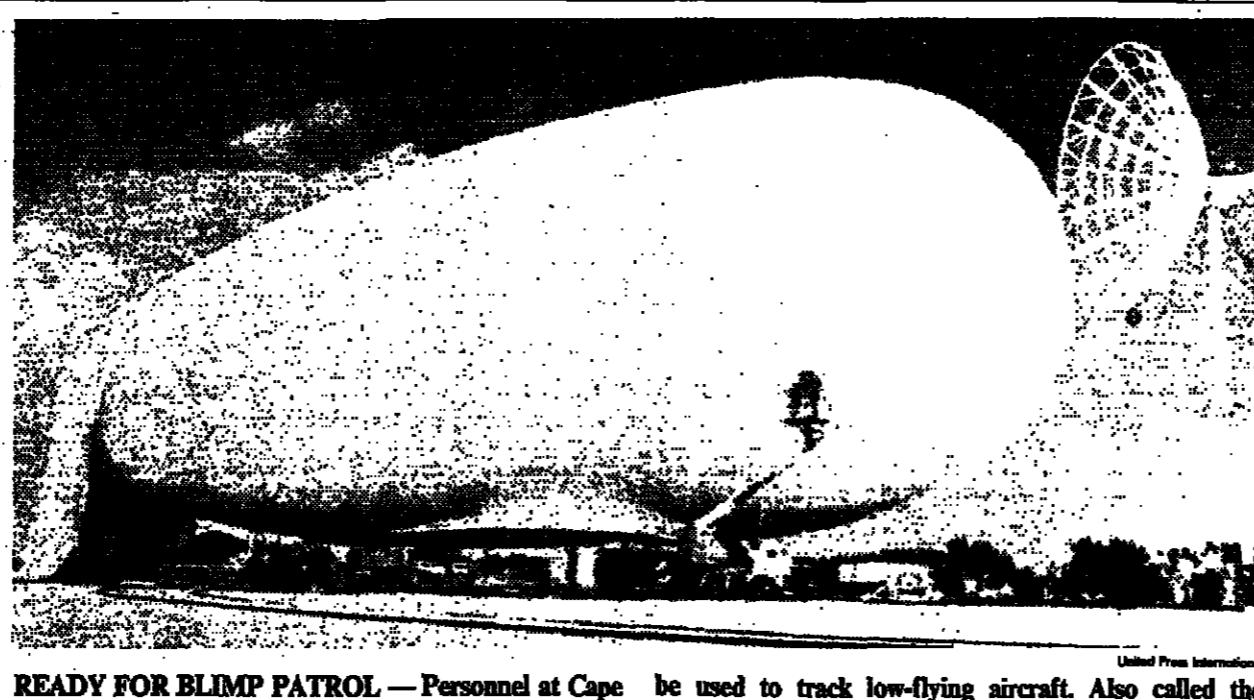
The Reagan administration, contending that quiet persuasion was a more effective way to influence human rights performance, has moved to improve relations with Chile. Early in 1981, the administration lifted a U.S. ban of Export-Import Bank credits for the purchase of American goods and invited Chile to resume participation in annual exercises with U.S. and Latin American naval forces.

But relations remained cool, according to administration officials, because of the continued U.S. ban on military aid. As with El Salvador, the State Department must certify progress on human rights in Chile before military aid can be provided. Officials said widespread rights violations had made it impossible to certify such progress.

The officials say that until General Pinochet's support within the military erodes he will be able to remain in power. But they have seen signs of some erosion. After the demonstrations this month, the commander of the Chilean air force, General Fernando Matthei, said, "It is time for Chile to open a political debate."

In the last two weeks, "400 to 500 documents" have been released by the CIA in response to subpoenas, lawyers for CBS said.

General Westmoreland, the U.S. field commander in Vietnam from



READY FOR BLIMP PATROL — Personnel at Cape Canaveral Air Force Station in Florida pump helium and air into the "Fat Albert" surveillance balloon, which will

be used to track low-flying aircraft. Also called the Tethered Aerostat Radar System, it is to become operational Sept. 30, attached to a five-mile polyester cable.

## Westmoreland-CBS Suit Focusing on CIA Papers

### Cable Shows Agency Saw Attempt to Put 'Ceiling' on Number of Viet Cong

By Murray Marder  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Vietnam war documents from Central Intelligence Agency files have set off a storm of cross-claims in a \$120-million libel suit filed by William C. Westmoreland, a retired U.S. Army general, over the 1962 CBS News television documentary, "The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception."

A CBS attorney, David Boies, contends that the classified records include "a classic 'smoking gun' document," which he said, "proves that the thesis of the broadcast was correct." General Westmoreland's attorney, Dan M. Burman, makes the opposite claim, saying that other cables in the same sequence show that the conspiracy accusation in the broadcast was "a fake."

In the last two weeks, "400 to 500 documents" have been released by the CIA in response to subpoenas, lawyers for CBS said.

General Westmoreland, the U.S. field commander in Vietnam from

1964 to 1968, contends he was labeled by the broadcast, which reported a "conspiracy at the highest levels of American military intelligence — to suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy" in 1967.

Attorneys for the television network focused their attention on a cable that they made available sent from Saigon on Sept. 10, 1967, by George Carver, then special assistant to Richard M. Helms, then director of central intelligence.

Boies called it "the essence of the lawsuit" and said, "I think it is just devastating to the Westmoreland presentation." The cable shows, he contended, that the military command in Saigon — now Ho Chi Minh City — did impose an arbitrary "ceiling" on counting Viet Cong strength to make it appear that U.S. and South Vietnamese forces were winning the war.

The cable from Mr. Carver says, in part:

"Variety of circumstantial indicators — MACV [Military Assistance Command, Vietnam] juggling of figures its own analysts

presented during August discussions in Washington, MACV behavior, and fact or oblique hints and corridor admissions by MACV officers ... all point to inescapable conclusion that General Westmoreland (with Komer's encouragement) has given instruction tantamount to direct order that VC [Viet Cong] strength total will not exceed 300,000 ceiling. Rationale seems to be that any higher figure would not be sufficiently optimistic and would generate unacceptable level of criticism from the press."

"It became evident," he said, "that we should come up with a different format that would isolate the order of battle from the political cadre and from the home-guard types."

His objective, General Westmoreland said, was "to purify the order of battle so that we had a better fix on precisely who we were fighting." To combine the figures on enemy strength, he said, would have given a false impression "that suddenly we were fighting more people than we were before." Moreover, he said, it would have given ammunition to those "who were grasping at ... every item that they could lay their hands on to embarrass the administration."

A breakdown of the figures into separate categories, said General Westmoreland's attorney, is what did evolve, as shown by other cables from Mr. Carver that he made available. But it was wrong and irresponsible, Mr. Burman said Monday, to label that "a conspiracy."

"This order," the cable continues, "obviously makes it impossible for MACV to engage in serious or meaningful discussion of evidence of our real substantive disagreements, which I strongly suspect are negligible. I hope to see Komer and Westmoreland tomorrow ... and will endeavor to loosen this strait-jacket. Unless I can, we are wasting our time."

Mr. Carver headed an interagency team sent from Washington to resolve a running dispute between the CIA and MACV over counting enemy strength. Both the CIA and MACV's own analysis had concluded that earlier assessments, especially on irregular forces, were seriously underestimated. That produced a prolonged dispute about the numbers and about the categories that should be counted as combat forces.

The CBS documentary reported allegations by military analysts that they were directed to hold their figures on Viet Cong strength below a 300,000 total. General Westmoreland denies imposing any "ceiling." The CIA's own total count of enemy strength was in the "half-million range."

Admitting such a figure would have confounded the Johnson administration's determination to display progress in the war.

General Westmoreland has testified in pretrial depositions that his command inherited from the South

Decrees imposed by the government that ruled until April 1982 have laid down strict limits on labor strikes by government employees, for example, and another forbids any union or trade association that threatens "the security of the state." A third, perhaps most represented by workers, freezes salaries except for government-set annual raises.

Officers of the Popular Democratic Unity and their U.S. backers claim a membership of several hundred thousand people. But even

sympathetic labor analysts in San Salvador dismiss the claim as exaggerated, putting the membership at a maximum of 100,000. Of that figure, they add, more than half comes from a peasant group called the Salvadoran Communal Union created by the AFL-CIO's American Institute of Free Labor Development.

The country's main rightist party, the National Republican Alliance led by former Major Roberto D'Antuono, has sought since August 1982 to create a sympathetic labor federation of its own, the National Workers Confederation. That have since melded into the Democratic Revolutionary Front. It has been an important channel for U.S. influence among Salvadoran workers and peasants and, according to a recent study by researchers at the University of Central America, "is in large measure financed, organized and administered by the North American unions."

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## The French in Chad

At this point no more than a provisional verdict may be rendered, but it seems fair to say that the Reagan administration's policy in Chad appears to be working, at least so far. Two darker possibilities — that the Libyan campaign to topple the government of Chad would roll along unchecked, and that America would be drawn directly into the resistance to Libya — have been averted. The signs are that the boiling international-level crisis of August is settling down into the sort of more modest regional pulling and hauling that Chad has had to live with for nearly two decades.

Chad's latest trials began when Colonel Moamer Qadhafi sought to test the anti-interventionist rhetoric that the Socialist government of President François Mitterrand, long in opposition, had brought to office in Paris. The empire-minded Libyans dispatched their Chadian client, aided by substantial Libyan forces, to overthrow president Hissene Habré. For a while it seemed that France was truly paralyzed by the need to choose between its governing party's ideology and the French national interest in Africa as traditionally defined. Especially did it seem so to the Reagan administration, with its tendency to see Colonel Qadhafi principally as an instrument of Soviet power. The Reagan administration was apparently tempted to pick up the burden that the French were evidently laying down.

Fortunately, the French got their act together.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## A New Era in Italy?

Italy's installation of Bettino Craxi as its first Socialist prime minister culminates a 20-year effort to lift the Communist Party's mortgage on Italian political life. That deliverance is vital. Democratic government in Italy has been paralyzed since the 1950s by the West's most powerful Communist Party, whose control of 30 percent of the seats in Parliament, when combined with the votes of splinter groups, requires democratic governments to retain the support of nine out of 10 centrist deputies. That has meant legislative deadlock and instability — 44 governments in 37 years, all but two headed by Christian Democrats.

Two decades ago a way out was sought through the "opening to the left" — the broadening of the center-right coalition to include the Socialists. It aims: social reform and making the non-Communist left more attractive to workers. Instead, the Socialists' entry enabled the do-nothing Christian Democrats, with about 38 percent of the vote, to continue to dominate government. The Socialists, divided left and right, failed to gain much ground and still have only 11 percent of the vote.

But Mr. Craxi has brought change. A professional politician since his youth, he was little known in 1976 when he was drafted as "caretaker" party secretary after election losses and a mild Socialist flirtation with the Communists. To the surprise of all he quickly reorganized the party, crushed its left wing, substituted the rose for its hammer-and-sickle

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### President Zia and the Military

[President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan] implies that he knows best what is good for the people, stating that his purpose "is to guide the people to the correct path which will lead to the establishment of a true Islamic sociopolitical order and a true Islamic government." Something akin to that of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran? Either the president has misread the pent-up feelings against confirmed military rule, or he has grossly underestimated the opposition's credentials to rally a sustained demonstration now in its 12th day.

President Zia, who wants to switch to a presidential system of government with himself as president, might in fact be pushing his luck — that is, if the agitations continue much longer or if the army decides it will not shoot down agitators and make a grab for power. With Pakistan's long run of military coups, it is a brave man who will tempt fate or history. President Zia has pushed himself into just such a corner.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

[President Zia] is a very smart manipulator; it takes a rare combination of skills to chain the Pakistani tigers of regionalism and religion for any length of time. He has had, to be sure, some strokes of luck — the embroilment of the Bhutto sons in terrorism and, more significantly, the constant threat of Afghanistan just across the border, concentrating military minds and shoring up American support for his regime. But all leaderships, in Pakistan terms, come to an end sooner rather than later. And as civil disturbance once again echoes along the streets from Karachi to Peshawar it has been ordered in many cases.

— The Bangkok Post.

## FROM OUR AUG. 26 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Japan Fears U.S.-China Link

PARIS — Convincing evidence that the idea of an American-Chinese rapprochement is popular in the United States is discernible in the extraordinary decision of Japanese officials to protest against the Herald's campaign in its favor. This was the opinion expressed by Mr. Li-Sum-Ling, editor of the "Chinese Mail" of Hong Kong. "An official step of that kind would be unprecedented and unjustifiable," said Mr. Li. "Sovereign nations hitherto have been in the habit of concluding the alliances they found advisable without seeking the approval or the sanction of other nations ... the protest is also unjustifiable because a Chinese-American alliance would not imperil the legitimate interests of any other nation."

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1983

## 'The United States Should Have Bombed'

By Michael A. Ledeen

WASHINGTON — The United States should have bombed the Libyan column as it invaded Chad. Instead it chose to hide behind a fictional unity of vision with France.

President François Mitterrand has blamed Washington for the mess he has created in France. His spokesmen have issued false statements about U.S. policy in southern Africa. By calling on France to act in its "sphere of influence," America has missed a golden opportunity.

Once upon a time France might have moved on its own against Moamer Qadhafi's invaders, but those days are long gone. Former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing emerged some of his top advisers a few years ago when he refused to send French Jaguars against a similar Libyan column. Mr. Mitterrand, although better on defense questions, is certainly no braver when it comes to moving against self-proclaimed revolutionaries in the Third World.

It was America's move. After all, the United States had laid down the gauntlet to Colonel Qadhafi more than a year ago by refusing to buy Libyan oil, calling for the removal of Americans from the country, branding him a leading force in international terrorism and identifying him as the man who dispatched a group of killers to murder President Reagan.

The United States was correct to challenge Colonel Qadhafi; its bill of particulars against him is truthful and legitimate.

No matter that U.S. television networks broadcast his lies without serious challenge. No matter that sophisticated analysts provided dozens of reasons why America should not intervene — Chad is so far away, so unimportant, a worthless place with an undemocratic regime.

For Africans, blacks and Arabs alike, Colonel Qadhafi is at least a nuisance, at most a mortal threat. For Western Europe he is the man who a year ago sent assassination squads all over the continent — and all the way to Colorado — to try to murder his political opponents.

He reaches to Central America, where his

airplanes fly to the totalitarians in Cuba and Nicaragua for use against El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala and Costa Rica.

In diplomatic conversations at the highest level, U.S. officials are often pointedly asked why the colonel continues to be such a problem. For the free world, and those who wish to join with the United States, he is an enemy.

That is what is currently at stake, and the

Libyan threat is serious. Colonel Qadhafi has more planes and tanks than the French, and he runs enough terrorist training camps to produce thousands of "graduates" every year. His move into Chad is not a major geopolitical threat to the United States, but the consequences of a prestigious Libyan military conquest would be set the United States for years to come.

Neighboring African countries would have to make some accommodation with him. The active subversion of other countries in the region, already a major problem, would be stepped up, and it would be easier for a Qadhafi who is seen as a winner — with lots of money to throw around. International terrorism would increase.

But if the Libyans had been taken out as they crossed the border into Chad, the entire civilized world would have been pleased.

African countries undecided about their future course would have been relieved of a significant threat, and could tranquilly have contemplated greater democratization.

Fidel Castro and his Socialist friends in the Caribbean would have had to recalibrate their confident belief that the United States would not

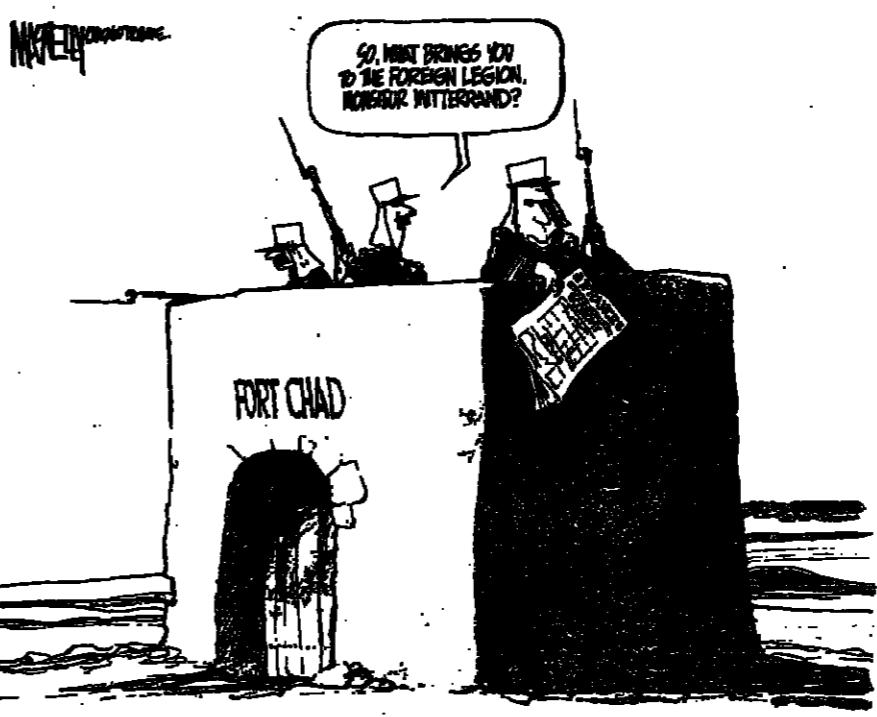
use military force against them. The chances for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of the guerrilla war in El Salvador would have increased significantly. And the United States would have served notice that it was prepared to meet hostile imperialism with the force required to block it.

President Reagan is doing better than his predecessor, whose brother met terrorist leaders in Tripoli and became a Qadhafi booster, but he has still not matched his rhetoric with action. Eventually he will have to do that or gain a reputation as a paper tiger.

Instead of wheeling and cajoling the bumptious French president, the United States should have said to him: "Someone has to do this. Traditionally it has been a French role, but if you have opted out, we are going to do it." That would have shown leadership and an understanding both of what Colonel Qadhafi represents and of the proper use of power.

In those circumstances, I suspect that Mr. Mitterrand would have acted quickly. Anything, even doing the right thing, is better for a Frenchman than being shown up by the Americans.

The writer, a fellow at Georgetown's Center for Strategic and International Affairs, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



## All the Same, Qadhafi Isn't Africans' Main Worry

By Les Payne

NEW YORK — One of the more interesting policies of Idi Amin's regime in Uganda was his intention to convert the country from Christianity to Islam.

According to his former minister of health, Henry Kyemba, much of the former dictator's terrorism could be attributed to his dedication to this conversion. "Amin's thoughts are Moslem, his officers are Moslem, and, slowly, his cabinet is being taken over by Moslems," Mr. Kyemba, a Christian, wrote in his book, "A State of Blood."

Only 10 percent of Ugandans were Moslem, and Mr. Kyemba argued that Amin's terror was directed against the religious majority. "Amin has attempted to demonstrate to the Arabs that Uganda is, through and through, a Moslem country," Mr. Kyemba wrote. But the real and unsurprising reason for his Moslem drift was "to ensure a continued flow of Arab oil money."

Among the papers Marshal Amin left behind in the presidential pal-

ace in Kampala in 1979 was a letter from Colonel Qadhafi indicating that he saw Idi Amin and Central Africa's Jean-Bedel Bokassa as chief instruments for spreading Islam, and Colonel Qadhafi's influence in sub-Saharan Africa.

"Our Excellency," the Libyan's letter began, "God's peace, His mercy and blessing be upon you." His Excellency President Bokassa, the chairman of the Revolutionary Council in African Central Republic, had responded to the true call and uttered that there is no God but Allah and that Mohammed is his prophet, thus announcing his conversion unto Islamic religion and his name is now President Salah el Din Ahmed Bokassa.

This important event in modern Islamic history has realized to the Moslems a new state which has joined to the Islamic States, which is considered as a new victory to Islam and Moslems and a new strength to

added to our strength. While congratulating you and your people for this historical event, I wish you would send him a telegram congratulating and supporting him. Dear Brother, this will make our President Salah el Din feel strong and proud to join our big Islam group."

The present events in Chad fit snugly with what have long been Colonel Qadhafi's intentions: to spread Islam through sub-Saharan Africa. Of course the proselytizing is rather easily done in a dictatorship, where the Libyan can acquire at least temporary conversion by leaving over a few million dollars to the strongest in command.

But Colonel Qadhafi was never able to ensure that Mr. Bokassa stayed bought. The Central African alternately embraced and repelled the Moslem faith in accordance with the timeliness and abundance of the colonel's payments. For his

part, Idi Amin did stop in Libya after fleeing Uganda, only to discover that Libya was too small for a second Moslem super ego. He went to Saudi Arabia, where, with his family and his looted gold, he resides at the pleasure of his Moslem brothers, with the understanding that he must speak and walk quietly and carry no stick at all.

In Chad Colonel Qadhafi is now sponsoring another thrust for power. Still, the fact is that African countries have a long, bloody history of suffering under European countries. So while African leaders are troubled by Colonel Qadhafi's expansionist intentions, they are more troubled by the intentions of European powers such as France, and by nearby powers such as South Africa and Israel, and to a lesser extent by the United States.

In their concern with Libya or Cuba, African leaders are reluctant to resort to industrialized powers that pose an even greater threat.

— *Newsday*.

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NYSE Most Actives									
El Paso	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Exxon	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
ATT	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
IBM	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Sears	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Exxon	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
duPont	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Gillette	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Honeywell	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
General Mills	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
General Elec	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Goldman	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Schlumberger	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Ford Motor	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low

Dow Jones Averages									
Indus	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
Util	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
Conn	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low

NYSE Index									
Composite	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
Industrials	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
Trans.	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
Finance	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00	1150.00
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low

## Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 4 p.m. 78,140,000  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 72,260,000  
Prev Consolidated Class 83,070,000  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Deflated	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Total Issues	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
New Highs	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Volume up	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Volume down	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low

NASDAQ Index									
Composite	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Industrials	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Finance	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Trans.	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Bonds	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Trans.	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low

AMEX Most Actives									
WingB	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
TempAT	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Demp	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Imperial	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
AT&T	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
IBM	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
TIA	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
Tele	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00	125.00
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low

NYSE Most Actives									





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## WEEKEND

August 26, 1983

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## Nazis, Hinckleys and 'The Blood of Others'

PARIS — During the German Occupation of Paris, Simone de Beauvoir wrote a novel called "The Blood of Others." It was not very good. "Reading the book today I find myself struck by my characters' lack of depth," she later wrote.

The novel has been copiously improved by Brian Moore into a vast script that is being shot, both in a six-hour television version and

MARY BLUME

as a shorter feature film, by the French director Claude Chabrol with a multifaceted cast that includes Jodie Foster and Michael Ontkean as the lovers Hélène and Jean, New Zealand's Sam Neill as the German Bergman, and Chabrol's ex-wife, Stéphane Audran, as collaborator.

"The book was more a work of reflection than of action — the action occurred between the pages, not on them," Chabrol says. This is his fifth film in English — the performers he has directed range from Orson Welles in a punny nose to Ann-Margret — and he regards his English career, as he regards everything, with an air of quizzical detachment.

"Filming with Americans is not a problem," he says. "When the producers say they won't understand a certain detail in America, I say 'That's too bad' and leave it in. I am amazed," he adds, "by the degree to which North Americans think other North Americans are stupid."

Chabrol, 53, began as the director of what has been called the first *new wave* film, "Le Beau Serge" (1958) and was an early Cahiers du Cinema critic. He has been greatly praised abroad ("One could mention Chabrol's use of table lamps," enthused a British critic) and is suspected in France of two cardinal sins: being a bourgeoisie and being cynical.

"I don't really know what cynicism means," he has said. "Perhaps it's that I laugh at myself, and if you laugh at yourself, people assume that you're laughing even harder at them, which isn't true." On the other hand, those who say he likes to shock are quite right:

"I want to do what shocks me, I want to shock myself," he said on location in the Prince de Galles Hotel in Paris, which was standing in for Maxim's.

"There are too many false ideas and clichés around. They're all too comfortable, too simple. I don't want to be a troublemaker," he added untruly, with a glint in his eye, "but I know of nothing more comfortable for French intellectuals than Solidarity. One puts on a little badge and one feels good. That I detest."

Nor does he take comfort from the belated Resistance spirit that the French showed this spring when Klaus Barbie, the German "Butcher of Lyons," was arrested. "I don't excuse Barbie, who was scum, a *crapule*. But I wonder if there aren't also *crapules* among those who judge him. That's what worries me."

The film ends in 1941. "You know what comes next is going to be terrible," Chabrol says. "It isn't yet, but it will be." The Paris he shows will be low-keyed, colored in green from German uniforms and blue from the protective covering pasted on windows — colors that struck the young Chabrol on the two visits to Paris that his father, an early *réistant* in the Creuse region, allowed him to make.

Hélène is a complicated character, a light-hearted girl whose later commitment must seem possible from the start. "If there's great strength and success orientation later, it was always there," Foster says. "There is some force within her, some fatal quality that is there from the start."

She also sees the film as a love story: "What a woman will do for a man, what a man will do for his country, what he won't do for a woman. It's about the choice between war and love because reciprocal love and war cannot exist at the same time."

Foster is a student at Yale, class of 1984, majoring in Afro-American literature. Her mind, she says, tends to be literary and analytical, and she feels she will probably end up as a writer or director. Although she dies in "The Blood of Others," it is important to her that it is not a war film. "It's important that there's no blood or war in it. There's one death and that is Chabrol that you don't even notice it. That's the beauty of it — death is not mystical."

The fact that death is so ordinary, that we come near it every day, is one of the themes of an article Jodie Foster wrote for Esquire magazine and called "Why Me?" It was about the strange long-distance passion that John Hinckley felt for the young actress and the effect that Hinckley's attempt to kill President Ronald Reagan had on her.

She wrote the article to help understand an event that she had never discussed and that was so horrifying that the Yale administration and the FBI, which should have been helping her, were at a loss. Through the confusion and the death threats, she tried to carry on and, in the end, succeeded. "I don't understand derangement," she says. "I do understand survival. Faced with death I would survive."

She says she acts for the fun of it, for the warmth and affection of the film set. She recently finished "The Hotel New Hampshire," in which she played Franny (Tony Richardson directed) and says she never had such a good time. "Everyone in it was under 25, and even those who weren't, were," she says.

She seems at least 26, cloaked in polite and protective self-assurance. She is the one who brings up the subject of Hinckley, assuming it is inevitable. She says she has always been the one whom people lean on and confide in: the person in control. "I know the delivery," she

period, Jodie Foster, as Hélène, has done no research at all.

"Jodie is a fascinating character and I let her do her own thing," Chabrol says. "She is so close to the character — very strong, very impulsive."

"Either I am like Hélène or I have made Hélène like me," Jodie Foster says when Chabrol's remark is repeated. She is wearing a nipped-in little black suit, black sequined stockings, a snood and a steeply-raked hat. The coltish child actor has become a sturdy cub with an unblinking blue gaze. She is 20 and has been acting since the age of 3: from having been prodigious as a child, she must now become interesting, which is harder.

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Jodie Foster and Claude Chabrol.

and at the same time be slightly aloof. There's a kind of aggression there — you're available and you're not."

"In the movie business you're not allowed to be out of control. I don't know if it is because I am an actress that I had to assume that role, or was I strong to begin with."

An actor, she says, must manipulate audiences. "If you want to be effective as an actress, you have to make love to 30 million spectators

and at the same time be slightly aloof. There's a kind of aggression there — you're available and you're not."

"It's an aggression that can exacerbate the illness of a Hinckley. Worse, it may attract other Hinckleys. 'Yes,' Foster says. And yet, she has survived and she has learned to the point where one wonders if the Hinckley tragedy didn't have a positive side. The answer is the same: a terse and uninflected 'yes.'"

## In the Swim With a Little Fish

by James Conaway

million people live and many Asians live in resplendent new skyscrapers.

After breakfast, he reads the cables arriving from Singapore during the night.

Now his driver takes the ambassador, his minister-counselor and his first secretaries for politics and economics to the Thai embassy for a meeting of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. They are joined by representatives of Thailand, Indonesia and the Philippines. Instant coffee and Coke are served, along with the sugary Thai pastry called golden hair, while information gathered that morning from the newspapers is discussed and views exchanged.

The representatives are concerned with the state of the U.S. economy. Singapore exports almost everything from clothing to starches to the United States, and an exchange of goods, as well as views, with American consumers is of the utmost importance to the ambassador from Singapore.

After the meeting, he returns to the embassy to read his mail, then goes to lunch at Le Jardin, a restaurant where he is well known.

"Hi, Punch," call out several men at the bar, all editors for U.S. News and World Report. "How you doin', Punch?" asks the waiters, handing him a menu and taking his order for a bushy hair.

His Excellency the Ambassador is obviously uncomfortable with all this American familiarity.

The United States has had a consul in Singapore since 1840. According to Coomaraswamy, the first consul was Paul Revere's son-in-law. Formerly a British colony, Singapore has a population that is 78 percent Chinese, 15 percent Malay-Indonesian and 7 percent Indian; it has been called the proving ground for a new Asia dedicated to the free enterprise system.

"In the old days," he says, "an ambassador's concern was politics and defense. Now it's commerce and trade policy."

He has been an ambassador for 14 years, to Australia and India before the United States. He says he misses his two grown children in Singapore, whom he sees less than once a year. There is nothing frivolous about the ambassador; nothing is wasted in the punctilious pursuit of information and exchanged views.

"Washington is the busiest diplomatic posting on earth. In most countries an ambassador gets all his information from a ministry of foreign affairs. Here we have, in addition to State, the Congress, the Pentagon, the National Security Council. To get the attention of these institutions, an ambassador from a small country must rely on the force of his personality."

After lunch, the ambassador is driven to the State Department for a meeting with a director of one of the Asian desks. He is most punctilious in scheduling meetings. "I'm a great believer in not pitching your level too high. I don't demand to see the secretary if I what I have to discuss is not appropriate. If I don't have something to warrant an officer's attention, then the next meeting will be more difficult to arrange."

And what did the meeting accomplish? "We had an exchange of views."

The driver takes him home. The door is opened by a butler in black suit, and the ambassador goes upstairs to change clothes for a diplomatic reception at the Mayflower Hotel.

Coomaraswamy and his wife, Kala, a pleasant woman in a sari, come down for drinks before going out again. The parlor is furnished with Singaporean exports, including heavily lacquered tables and a pair of life-sized tigers in Chinese porcelain arranged on a rug before the hearth. An ink drawing of a reclining Buddha hangs on the wall.

The ambassador hopes to make some important contacts at the reception. "It will be im-



Punch Coomaraswamy.

possible to go into any detailed conversation, but I may learn some things to follow up during the rest of the week. You enjoy these about receptions as something you enjoy. They are a duty."

The hotel is crowded with ambassadors, security agents and past and present American politicians. Coomaraswamy warmly greets William Colby, former director of the CIA; Richard Allen, former national security advisor, and U. Alexis Johnson, former ambassador to Japan. He joins the other ASEAN ambassadors next to the podium.

"I'm being isolated," the ambassador says. "I can't speak to the people I want to speak to. There's Lyn Nofziger!" Later the ambassador manages to exchange views with former Senator Frank Church and with Bernard Kalb, a television correspondent who wants to buy a house in Coomaraswamy's neighborhood.

The ambassador also shakes hands with Richard L. Armitage, the Defense Department's deputy assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs, his most important contact.

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"There are no typical days in the life of an

"I didn't want to get information from an insider's insider," he says. "I wanted an informed, dispassionate observer."

The objective is to determine who might be the next president of the United States and what that might mean for Singapore, where 2.5

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## Music's Avant-Garde: To the Rear, March

by Edward Rothstein

NEW YORK — When Pierre Boulez proclaimed, in 1952, using capital letters, "SCHOENBERG IS DEAD," he was not referring to the composer's actual physical demise the year before. His was an aesthetic proclamation, a call to arms against what Boulez felt were the conservative forces that Arnold Schoenberg represented.

It is time, Boulez argued, to be more radical with socialism and atonality than its first practitioner ever was. "It is time to neutralize the setback," he wrote. The future needed still more progressive composition, less retrospection, more innovation. The avant-garde was ready to enter the new postwar era.

Boulez, of course, has not been alone during this century in issuing such proclamations. New techniques, new instruments and new esthetic theories have been invoked with each generation to help "advance" the art. These techniques of electronic or serial composition, as well as novel esthetic theories involving the political or religious purposes of art, may have had little effect on the musical experiences of the mainstream listeners, but that was only proof, a representative of the avant-garde might argue, of the retrograde character of the audience.

But something has begun to change in recent years. It is beginning to appear that this vision of musical progress and the avant-garde may actually be quite outmoded and even a bit quaint. One is almost tempted to type out in capital letters "THE AVANT-GARDE IS DEAD" — because the traditional progressive notion of music that the 20th-century avant-garde represented is no longer tenable.

Boulez's two-week festival of new music presented this spring by the New York Philharmonic, which included 25 compositions written during the last 15 years, was, for example, the first major institutional acknowledgment that the "advanced" compositional world had somehow changed its direction.

## TRAVEL

## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**SALZBURG**, Festival (tel: 06222/42541). **CONCERTS** — Aug. 27 and 28: Mozart Orchestra, Gerhard Wimberger conductor, Robert Holl bass, Heidrun Holmann piano (Mozart); Aug. 27: Tokyo String Quartet (Haydn, Berg, Beethoven). **OPERA** — Aug. 27: "Idomeneo" (Mozart) James Levine conductor. Aug. 28: "Così Fan Tutte" (Mozart) Riccardo Muti conductor. Aug. 29: "Der Rosenkavalier" (R. Strauss).

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS**, Musée de l'Air (tel: 513.90.90). **EXHIBITION** — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History." **GHENT**, Vlaanderen Festival (tel: 091/25.77.80). **Congrescentrum** — Sept. 1: Brussels National Opera Symphony Orchestra, Sylva Cambreling conductor (Berlin, Sovinsky). **SOUPERS** — Sept. 2: 20th-Century Ballet, Maurice Béjart conductor.

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN**, Radio House (tel: 13.45.51). **Aug. 29**: Radio Light Orchestra and Choir, Morten Letham-Koenig conductor, Morten Zethen cello (Gudmundsen-Holmgreen, Abrahamson, Nordheim). **Sept. 1**: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Frank Shipway conductor, Kystian Zinnerman piano (Brahms, Schubert). **ROKKEDE MUSEUM** (tel: 11.14.15). **EXHIBITION** — To Aug. 31: "Ceramics through the Ages." **Tivoli Concert Hall** (tel: 15.10.01). **Aug. 27**: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra, John Frandsen conductor (Wagner).

## ENGLAND

**LONDON**, Barbican Center (tel: 622.47.95). **Burton Theatre** — Aug. 28-Sept. 3: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare) Royal Shakespeare Company. **The Pit** — Aug. 29-Sept. 2: "Arden of Faversham," Royal Shakespeare Company. **London Coliseum** (tel: 836.01.11). **English National Opera** — Aug. 27, 31, Sept. 3, 8: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart) Peter Robinson conductor. **National Theatre** (tel: 633.08.80). **Oliver Theatre** — From Aug. 27: "Tales from Hollywood" (Hampton). **Royal Open House** (tel: 240.10.66). **To Sept. 3**: New York City Ballet. **Victoria and Albert Museum** (tel: 589.63.71).

**EXHIBITIONS** — To Sept. 11: "The Nineteenth-Century French Glass." To Sept. 11: "Fairings: The Florence Daga Collection." To Oct. 2: Joseph Beuys: Drawings 1904-80.

## FRANCE

**PARIS**, Centre Georges Pompidou (tel: 277.12.33). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Sept. 12: "Bonjour Monsieur Manet." To Sept. 26: "Polish Art from the Lódz Museum." **Festival Estival** (tel: 225.22.55). **Eglise Saint Louis en l'Île** — Aug. 29: Wurzburg Cathedral Choir, Siegfried Koesler director (Lassus, Schütz, Mendelssohn, Brahms). **Eglise Sainte-Séverin** — Sept. 1: Quatuor Orlando (Haydn).

## OF SPECIAL INTEREST

## EDINBURGH FESTIVAL

The thirty-seventh Edinburgh International Festival which runs until September 10, includes: **BALLET** — Aug. 29-Sept. 3: Ballet Rambert. **CONCERTS** — Aug. 30: London Philharmonic Orchestra, Klaus Tennstedt conductor, Claudio Arrau piano (R. Strauss, Wagner, Weber, J. Strauss). **Sept. 1**: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Maria Ewing mezzo-soprano (Schönberg, Mahler). **THEATER** — Aug. 30-Sept. 3: "Rosenkavalier" (Von Hofmannsthal) Citizens Company, Glasgow. **Ang. 30-Sept. 1**: "Dona Rosita, The Spinster" (Lorca) Nuria Espert Company, Spain. **Sept. 8**: Scottish National Orchestra.

**Musée de la Mode et du Costume** (tel: 720.85.46). **To Oct. 30**: "Fashions in Lace."

## GERMANY

**BERLIN**, Deutsche Oper Berlin (tel: 341.44.49). **OPERA** — Aug. 28: "Carmen" (Bizet). **Hochschule der Künste** (tel: 31.63.83). **Aug. 27 and 28**: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Michael Jenne conductor (Mozart). **FRANKFURT**, Frankfurt USO (tel: 151.54.72). **Aug. 27**: German-American Flea Market. **Oper Frankfurt** (tel: 2562.529).

**OPERA** — Aug. 28: "Tosca" (Puccini) Judith Somogyi conductor. Aug. 29: "Die Zauberflöte" (Mozart) Michael Gielen conductor.

## GREECE

**ATHENS**, Herod Atticus Odeon (tel: 322.31.11). **Aug. 27 and 28**: Greece National Theater. Aug. 29 and 30: Moscow Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitayev conductor. **Sept. 26**: "Greek Art from the Louvre Museum." **Festival Estival** (tel: 225.22.55). **Eglise Saint Louis en l'Île** — Aug. 29: "Lysistrata" (Aristophanes).

## HONG KONG

**HONG KONG**, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).

**EXHIBITIONS** — To Sept. 11: "The Ancient Korean Arts: Quintessence of 1,000 Years of Silk." "The Sunken Treasures off the Siam Coast."

**YAMATANE** Museum of Art (tel: 669.76.43). **EXHIBITION** — To Sept. 25: "Modern Japanese Paintings."

## NETHERLANDS

**AMSTERDAM**, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71). **CONCERTS** — Aug. 28: Netherlands Blazers Ensemble (Rossini, Beethoven, Krommer, Retsing). **Aug. 29**: Concertgebouw Orchestra, Bernard Haitink conductor, Maria Ewing mezzo-soprano (Schönberg, Mahler).

**REPERTORY THEATER** (tel: 322.31.11). **Aug. 28**: "Lysistrata" (Aristophanes).

## HONG KONG

**HONG KONG**, City Hall (tel: 526.47.54).

**EXHIBITION** — To Sept. 18: "Two Centuries of Aeronautical History."

**EXHIBITION** — To Oct. 20: "History of Dutch Opera, 1772-1960."

**Rijksmuseum** (tel: 73.21.21). **EXHIBITION** — To Sept. 19: "Dutch Watercolors of the 19th Century."

## SWITZERLAND

**ASCONA**, International Festival (tel: 093/35.55.44).

**Aug. 28**: Quatuor LaSalle. **Aug. 31**: Pinhas Zukerman violin, Marc Neikrug piano (Brahms).

**Sept. 1**: Shura Cherkasy piano (Bach, Brahms, Berg, Beethoven, Scriabin).

**THEATER** — Aug. 30-Sept. 3: "Rosenkavalier" (Von Hofmannsthal) Citizens Company, Glasgow.

**Ang. 30-Sept. 1**: "Dona Rosita, The Spinster" (Lorca) Nuria Espert Company, Spain.

For more information, telephone: 225.57.56.

## UNITED STATES

**NEW YORK**, Guggenheim Museum (tel: 860.13.00).

**To Sept. 11**: "Acquisition Priorities: Aspects of Postwar Paintings in Europe." **Metropolitan Museum of Art** (tel: 535.77.10). **EXHIBITIONS** — To Sept. 4: "Costume's England."

**To Sept. 25**: Henry Moore retrospective.

**WASHINGTON D.C.**, Freer (tel: 357.27.00).

**To Aug. 31**: "Chinese Flower Paintings," hand and wall scrolls, album leaves from the 13th through 19th centuries.

**Kennedy Center** (tel: 254.37.70). **THEATER** — To Sept. 4: "Private Lives" (Coward) with Elizabeth Taylor and Richard Burton.

**Aug. 27**: "American Buffalo" (Mamet) with Al Pacino.

## WEEKEND

## HOLIDAY &amp; TRAVEL

DAILY FROM EUROPE: AMSTERDAM, FRANKFURT, LONDON, PARIS, ROME AND ZURICH.



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## Restaurants: In Tivoli Gardens

by Patricia Wells

**COPENHAGEN** — Carefree, innocent and forthrightly old-fashioned, the flower-decked restaurants that trail through the Tivoli Gardens provide one of the calmer, more placid dining spots in the world.

One's first impression is that life here stopped sometime during the 1950s, when piped mashed potatoes and puff-pastry shells shaped like half moons signified elegant French dining, and people dropped everything promptly at 3 each afternoon to sip cups of rich black coffee and swoon over rich, cream-filled cakes and pastries. In several days of wandering about this shaded pleasure garden, I never once saw a frown, not even a slightly furrowed brow. The Danes are so relaxed and unburdened that even anxious travelers abandon their cares. It's got to be good for the digestion.

To many Danes, Tivoli is its restaurant, where Tuborg beer and Aslborg skål flow freely, washing down portions of many-flavored herring, fresh local shrimp and hearty, delicious brodseks seasoned with cumin and caraway and slathered with Danish butter. The top dining rooms, Divan 1 (tel: 11.42.42), Divan 2 (tel: 12.51.51) and Belle Terrasse (tel: 12.11.36), serve as meeting places for businessmen, diplomats and politicians, while the café-like Groffen (tel: 12.11.25) is where the locals go to see and be seen during Tivoli's May-September season. Most of the restaurants accept credit cards and serve from around 11:30 A.M. until midnight. In the evening, reservations are recommended.

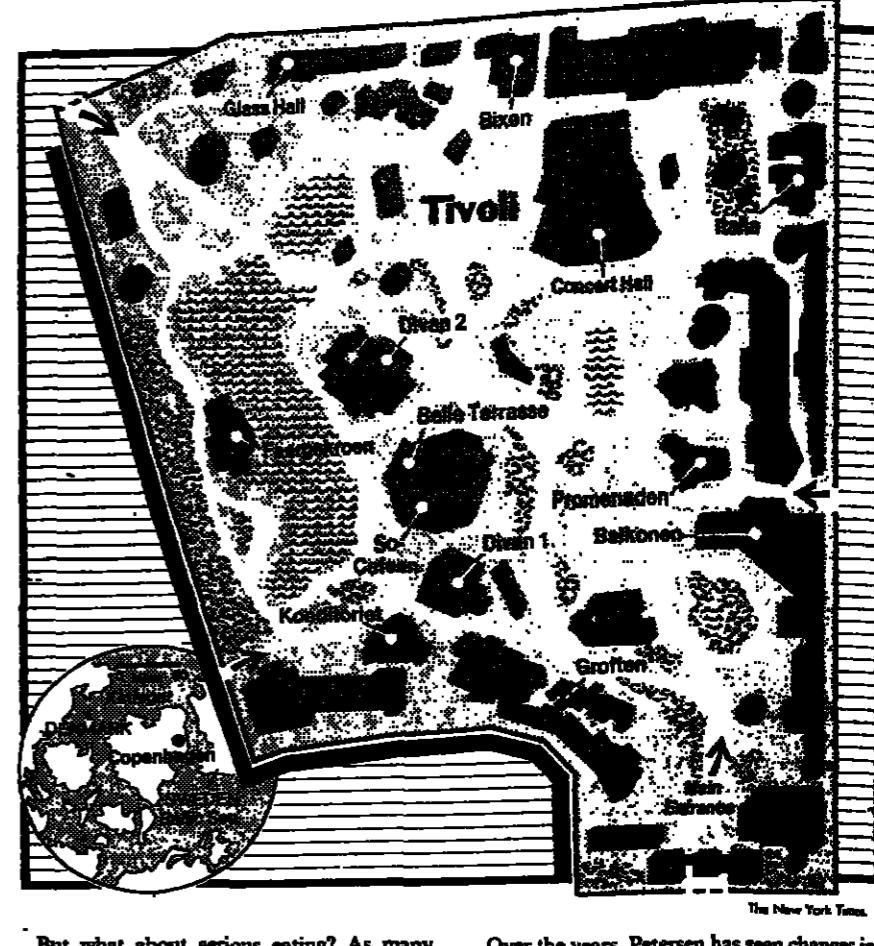
Danish families, as well as travelers, fill the tables each evening at the more casual restaurants, among them Færgeskroen (tel: 11.65.21), where the terrace plunges right into the lake, Promenaden (tel: 14.68.16), where American-style spare ribs are a specialty, and Balkonen (tel: 11.27.85), an all-you-can-eat spot with special children's menus. You can even bring your own picnic and sit lakeside under the awnings of Sociafeen (tel: 15.91.02), where the air rings with hearty Danish laughter, jokes and good times.

Spent a little time at Tivoli and you're soon convinced that the Danes do between meals is eat. Soft ice cream is the omnipresent snack, milky white ice cream that tumbles out of an oversized waffle cone. But visitors can also amuse their palates with footlong sticks of licorice, roasted peanuts in the shell, clouds of pale pink candy floss and waffles mounted with stiffly whipped cream. One kick also offers a healthy assortment of apples, raisins and orange juice, but that's obviously just for show.

For those who prefer to snack sitting down, the place to go is Køkkenet (tel: 11.45.09), a summer garden lakeside café that sums up the magic of Tivoli. The hexagonal dining room, sprinkled with white daisies, is enveloped in a pale blue haze. Window boxes filled with blue and white petunias edge the garden, and bright-faced, young waitresses waltz about in white aprons.

For the last three years the café has been run by Copenhagen's best-known pastry chef, Gert Sørensen. Those who get to Tivoli before it closes for the season on Sept. 18 will have a chance to catch a glimpse of what's left of the world's tallest wedding cake, baked in May for the wedding of a wealthy local businessman. The basically white cake, constructed in an airplane hanger over a 10-day period, will appear in the next Guinness Book of World Records. Before 1,200 slices were cut from the bottom layer, the cake stood more than 12 yards high.

Konditoriet is one of the best people-watching spots in Tivoli. At 3 P.M. the café fills up with smiling gray-haired women trying to choose from among 40 or 50 decadently rich Danish desserts. There are almond-topped croissants, white butter cakes filled with chocolate and cream, jewel-like fruit tarts garnished with fresh mint, and 20 flavors of ice cream, ranging from coconut to fresh blueberry.



But what about serious eating? As many Danes do, I'd select Divan 1 for dining with a group of friends, Divan 2 for a business meal, and save Belle Terrasse for a romantic late-night dinner for two. You won't feel like a tourist at any of them, for Danes make up 80 percent of the clientele. Each features a wide range of French and Danish dishes and offers both simple snacks or lengthy multi-course meals. All have flower-filled terraces and cheery interior dining rooms, a definite necessity, since Copenhagen's weather allows only a 50-50 chance of dining outdoors. Prices range from moderate to expensive. Satisfying single-course meals can be had for 100 kroner (about \$10) a person, though a complete meal, with wine, will cost about 600 kroner.

Divan 2, perhaps the most formal of Tivoli's restaurants, is also the celebrity dining spot. In the last few years, Queen Elizabeth II, Jimmy Carter, Henry Kissinger and Indira Gandhi have all dined there, ordering from an imaginative professional menu that includes Danish herring, fried shrimp, cured Baltic salmon and an astonishing variety of game. Not to be missed is the lobster and fresh artichoke appetizer, followed by a tender breast of wild duck, garnished with golden yellow celerberries. The wine list — expensive, small, but well-chosen — is the best in Tivoli.

Belle Terrasse overlooks Tivoli's soothng little lake, and one dines beneath elm trees and weeping willows, selecting from a menu that includes charcoal-grilled meat and fish specialties, cured salmon and juniper-smoked ham.

For lighter luncheon fare, sample the herring assortment. It's big enough to feed a small army, or at least a regiment, and includes five kinds of herring served with a garnish of dill, capers, rings of red onions and four kinds of super, fresh bread. The best herring in the lot are the rollmops, delicate, tender rolls of cured, then cooked, fish filled with coarsely ground pepper and freshly minced white onion.

Do as the Danes do and order a bottle of Danish beer and a thumbful of akvavit. Although every Dane will tell you the only way to drink akvavit is to down it in one serious gulp, they don't demand the same of themselves. So don't be intimidated if you, like they, really prefer to sip.

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## Tanzania's Once-Troubled Waters

**D**AR ES SALAAM, Tanzania — Almost obscured by jungle growth in crocodile-infested swamps, the wrecked German cruiser Königsberg, now a Tanzanian tourist attraction, lies where it was crippled by British ships in 1915.

On occasional Sundays a light private plane heads south from Dar es Salaam along the Indian Ocean coast to give sightseers a view of the old vessel. Banking lazily about 100 kilometers (60 miles) south of the Tanzanian capital, the plane reduces speed and flies low over the Rufiji estuary, hoping to give its camera-laden passengers a glimpse of the cruiser that preyed on Allied shipping during World War I.

The Königsberg created havoc for many months in the Indian Ocean until it was cornered by a British fleet far up the Rufiji. Not having the German vessel's shallow draft, the British ships were unable to follow it up the estuary. The British ships waited eight months for the Königsberg but were needed elsewhere and the Royal Navy decided to recruit Pieter Pretorius, a 42-year-old South African white hunter, to chart the estuary clandestinely in a dugout canoe.

Aided by his charts, the British sent home two shallow-bottomed

gumboots which ventured up the estuary, found the Königsberg half-beached and finally crippled her.

The Königsberg chase is only one of several naval incidents that took place when Tanzania — then called Tanganyika — was part of German East Africa. Another incident, which occurred to the west on Lake Tanganyika, inspired the C.S. Forester novel that became the film "The African Queen," starring Katharine Hepburn and Humphrey Bogart.

The real hero of the adventure was Lieutenant-Commander Geoffrey Spicer-Simson, who had been languishing at the London Admiralty. He was plucked from his office, given command of two launches and ordered to clear Lake Tanganyika of German warships, which he did, except for the flagship Gotzen.

The Gotzen, which was later scuttled, was raised after the war and today sails as a lake steamer. With some Gothic towers on Dar es Salaam's port, it is one of the few reminders of a once-huge German empire in Africa.

© 1983 Reuters

## TRAVEL

## The Cockney's Bellwether

by Ellen Wallace

**L**ONDON—Gus Wiegand loves a chance to pop his favorite list on the fool who believes the myth that Cockneys are not very bright: "Johnnie Milton, Tommy More, Tom Becket, Sam Pepys, Bill Penn, Keats, Byron, Blake, Mill, Chaucer..." Movies, he says, especially "My Fair Lady" and war films, have been unkind to Cockneys in the last 50 years.

Wiegand is a bespectacled, voluble man of indeterminable age who looks as if he could have just walked out of a favorite pub or Christopher Wren church he regularly does both. In addition to Cockneys, the other topic Wiegand gets excited about is Bow Church, St. Mary-le-Bow Church, to use its formal name (which nobody does), is the heart of London and this summer it is celebrating its 300th anniversary.

Less there be any doubt, Wiegand is a true Cockney. "The definition of a Cockney is that he has to have been born within the sound of Bow Bells," he says. Bow Bells are beloved by all Cockneys, but Wiegand's interest is special—he is the "castor," or custodian-historian-archivist, for St. Mary-le-Bow.

Cockneys are a scarce breed in London these days—maybe 200 to 300 of them, Wiegand says. He offers quick reminder: London as it is commonly known is actually made up of two towns, Westminster and the one-square-mile City of London, to which he is referring. During World War II many homes in the City were demolished and after the war high real-estate prices made it impossible to rebuild anything but offices in the bustling financial center. Reconstruction was thus accompanied by an exodus of Cockneys to the East End.

There are many misconceptions about Cockneys, according to Wiegand. "People are always stopping by and saying, 'Speak some Cockney'—a lot of people believe it's a separate language, like Welsh. Or that we all drop our 'h's. But an educated Cockney speaks the Queen's English perfectly well—he has the 'h' knocked into him at school."

Cockneys prefer to talk about what they are. "Their great characteristics are a tremendous obstinacy and great sense of humor," says Wiegand, who recalls that during the war the Cockneys gained a reputation for bravery. "We're not braver than anyone else—we were just too obstinate to admit we were being bombed. You'd go into a pub and see a sign up near the bartender:

"This pub will remain open during air raids—but in case of a direct hit you will stop serving at once."

Their two other outstanding trademarks are a fierce monarchism and a strong love for the shellfish found downriver from London; they claim to be the inventors of fish and chips.

The Cockney's name goes back to medieval times, when the City of London was surrounded by a wall; at night the gates were drawn up and it became an impregnable fortress. During the day people from outlying villages came into the city to sell their wares and, frequently waylaid by highway robbers, teased the city people about being safe inside their walls. The less than complimentary tag they found for the cityfolk was cock's says—"nays" being an old English word for eggs—with the implication that the Londoners never stayed from their nest.

When William the Conqueror arrived in London, according to Wiegand, he took one look at the narrow streets, whose walls could be touched with outstretched arms, and the houses made of wood. "And he said some idiot is going to knock over a candle one of these days." The wonder is that it took 500 years for such a fire to occur. The delay might have been due to William's foresight; he passed a law that at 8 P.M. all residents had to put out their candles and raise their fires.

Historians guess that signaling this fire-out was the original use of the Bow Church's bells and that it quickly extended to the curfew at night when the city gates were closed.

The conquerors also gave Bow Church its name, which derives from the Norman arches, or bows as they were called, that distinguished the stone church the Normans built in 1087 to win over the defeated residents.

Bow Church's role was special not only because its bells could be heard within the city's limits but because it was on Chepe Street ("chepe" is an old English word for market). The market street was the only one wide enough to hold a crowd, which meant that any public gathering was held in front of the church and its rooms were often used for meetings. It also meant that any time royalty came into the city they went down Chepe Street and met the public in front of Bow Church, a tradition maintained today.

The street names in the City still bear witness to the small trades and markets that thrived then (Threadneedle Street, Pudding Lane, Bread Street).

The Great Fire roared through these tiny streets early one September morning in 1666, killing few but leaving only a fifth of the buildings standing. Christopher Wren then went to work, designing 51 churches, of which 23 are still standing, for the City of London. St. Mary-le-Bow was one he reconstructed.

During this period, says Wiegand, the majority of Cockneys were poor and illiterate. They were often thrown in paupers' prison and, to prevent their jailers knowing what they were talking about, created a jargon of their own. Hence the notion that the Cockney is a separate language.

"What he does," Wiegand says, "is use a very picturesque kind of slang, a rhyming slang. For instance, he might want to say 'road,' so he finds a pair of words whose last part rhymes with it—fog and toad—to replace it. But then he often takes it one step further and drops the rhyming part so he ends up with 'I was walking along the fog.'"



St. Mary-le-Bow.

Wiegand explains that some phrases are commonly used and simply learned, but much is ad lib. In either case, it is baffling for the non-Cockney. Wiegand offers another example: "Two men are sitting in a pub, and one says 'Look at the Richard at the end of the Cain.' Chances are that the woman sitting at the end of the table does not know that they mean Richard, as in Richard III, which rhymes with bird-singing for an attractive woman—and Cain and Abel, which rhymes with wife."

The city's curfew ended in 1867, and with it the strong influence of Bow Church, although the bells rang at 9 P.M. until 1874. With virtually no parishes left within its boundaries, the church is open only during the week now, to serve the needs of people who work in the financial district that makes up the City of London. There is a small, non-denominational chapel in the crypt, which houses the original Norman arches, but it is also used for community meetings and events. The bells, rung regularly, are electronically timed, which reduces the sound. But they are still rung manually—and are about 10 times as loud—for such special occasions as weddings and christenings. And once a month, the Ancient Society of College Youths climbs the bell tower and rings away, just for practice.

The Cockney, too, has survived. Wiegand has visitors stopping in every week who tell him where they were born to see if they qualify as real Cockneys; if they don't they are always disappointed, he says. "Now, everybody loves a Cockney. I guess it's a question of supply and demand."

*St. Mary-le-Bow Church, Chepseide, City of London. Church and crypt are open weekdays from 9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M. Summer events include musical performances, drama and a photographic display, as well as bell-ringing.*

## Clothes Make the Child

by Vicki Elliott

**P**ARIS—Good taste is something they learn early in Paris; one feels sure that parents punch dress codes into their children's minds long before they reach the age of 7.

But an exhibition at the children's section of the Musée d'Art Moderne, titled "Les Mythes de Nos Nippes," (The Myths of Our Clothes) throws fashion to the winds, scattering a ragbag of provocative images.

The show ranges beyond its self-appointed theme of "Fashion and Children, 1883-2083," to inquire about the distinctions that clothes build between sexes, between generations, between classes. After all, children are the first to be duped: experiments have shown that they learn first to distinguish between the sexes because of what they wear. A brother in a dress becomes a woman.

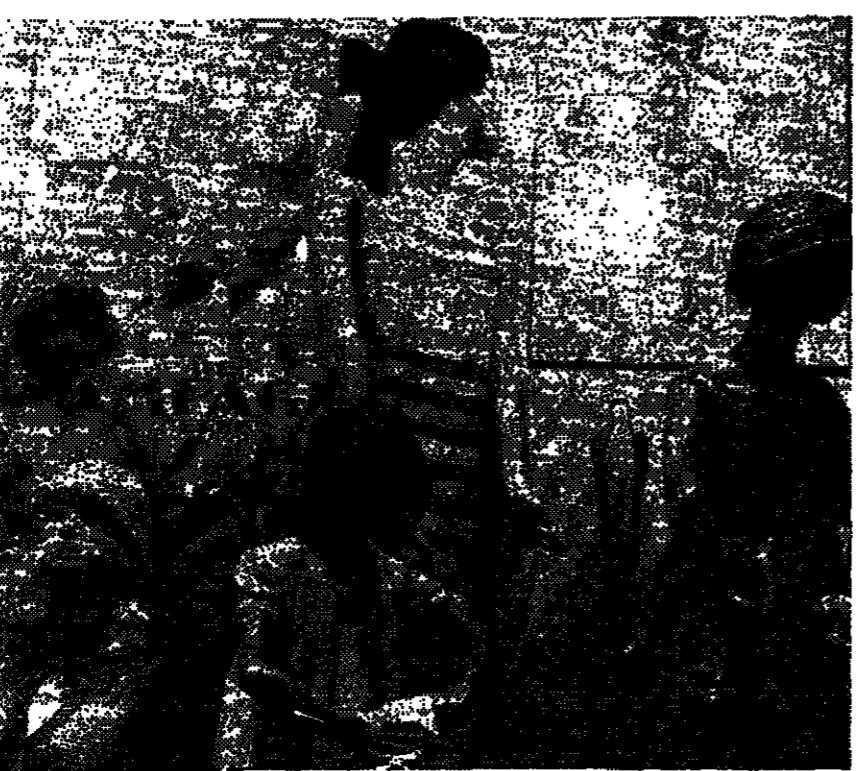
The show's organizer, Carol Mann, half-French, half-Romanian, English-educated and a historian of costume, has managed to put into visual terms the kind of thing that the French philosopher Roland Barthes had in mind when he wrote "The Fashion System": how clothes signify and reinforce differences in the social fabric.

The conservative *Le Figaro* called the show "safely partisan" and obviously found its eclecticism profoundly un-French. Mann, drawing on documents and costume from all over Europe, points up the political significance of clothes as the basic manifestation of civilization. "The first piece of clothing or jewelry," she writes in the catalog to the show, "marks the newborn baby's passage from nature into culture."

Mann wanted to shed the elitist approach that she sees in many costume museums. "Nothing here has been chosen because it's beautiful," she said recently, amply draped herself under the draped tent that opens the show, "but because it is typical of its time."

Under that slogan, she has pulled together the everyday and the original, from mainstream and counterculture, in a series of theatrical decors. Throwns into the mixture are tableaux with 19th-century lace and whalebone corsets, photos of the spiky figures who inhabit the sidewalks of London, slides of tom-haired maiden-mothers on Nazi propaganda posters, a 1950s jukebox bar and samples of today's modish attire.

Members of the vanguard of Paris designers sent models and hazarded sketches imagining children's wear of the year 2000: Jean Paul Gaultier, for the 5-10 age group, slyly suggests black bra, fishnet stockings and a girdle. A children's workshop organized at the museum produced a catwalk of extravagant fancy dress



Andrea Hoffner

for the opening day, which was photographed for the exhibition: a Chinese princess, a clanging armor of tin cans and a banana boy encased in a cylinder of brown-and-yellow subways.

Sculptors and artists were enlisted to complete the displays. Mann says she felt like a Renaissance pope commissioning Bernini, except that she sometimes feels like Bernini as well. What she would really love to do is direct an opera. Inevitably, there were a few contretemps.

The designer Thierry Mugler complained that his orange space-dress was displayed like a scarecrow and took it away. (It left room for a superb russet Elizabethan crinoline created by Alexander Vassiliev, a young Russian stage designer who also contributed a number of 1920s Soviet frocks that he rescued from the Moscow garbage collector, one constructed out of the habit of a priest.)

The Paris Town Hall, officially sponsoring the show, was also put out, when, beside the slide show of wartime posters, it came upon a portrait of Marshal Pétain, standard equipment for a Vichy classroom and borrowed from the Education Ministry. Pétain, it was

ordered, should come down. Meanwhile, the slide show continues, including the girl and her doll, learning a role, with the Vichy caption: "Now a Game: Later a Mission," and the little school overalls sewn with yellow stars.

"Fashion is about distinguishing people," says Mann, who doesn't care about headdresses, "and the next step is discriminating against them." She is as vehement about the children who worked in mines while their betters dressed up in sailor suits as she is about the three-year-olds today whose mothers bundle them off on their own to star in advertising photos in Tunisia.

One wonders whether the tiny Parisian will learn the lesson. When children enter the exhibit, they can point their faces through wooden cutouts and look at themselves in a mirror opposite, transmogrified into punk, pirate, matchboy or clown. But all the girls, Mann says, prefer the fairy-tale princess, floating with frills and ribbons.

*"Les Mythes de Nos Nippes" at the Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (entrance on the Avenue de New York), runs until December from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.*

## In California, a New Gold Rush

by Robert Lindsey

**A**NGELS CAMP, California — You rock the pan slowly with your palms, rotating it back and forth. The icy water from the stream slices over the side, your head fills with the aroma of nearby pine trees, and you scan the bottom of the pan, looking for the elusive sparkle in the sand that locals call "color."

A new boom is rocking the Gold Country, a 300-mile strip along the western foothills of the High Sierra mountain range. Miners from Los Angeles and San Jose, New York and Philadelphia, tired of traffic jams and smoky air, are staking their claims on one of the most pleasant, least-spoiled corners of America. Old mining towns like Yankee Jim, Rough And Ready, Fiddletown and Chinese Camp are coming back to life, and there is a new sense of appreciation for the heritage of the Gold Rush.

In Sacramento, 70 miles (112 kilometers) southwest of Nevada City, where most of the '49ers provisioned themselves and set off on their quest for gold, dozens of old buildings from the era have been restored and turned into a new recreational area called Old Sacramento.

In the Gold Country itself, old towns and mines of the Gold Rush are being restored by the state, and the process of rebirth is being pushed along by many of the emigres from the cities, who are rehabilitating old stone and brick and wooden buildings and turning the lights on again in the ghost towns of the Mother Lode. Homes that once sheltered successful miners and merchants (and not a few bachelors) have been restored, furnished with antiques and turned into bed-and-breakfast inns.

True to the Gold Rush tradition, the any mining town worth its salt has to have its own opera house, some communities in the new Gold Country offer sophisticated theatrical and classical music productions. Antique shops line the roads of many of the Gold Country towns. Instead of beans and hardtack, travelers can find a wide range of restaurants.

Travelers have a choice of approaching the Gold Country from the south, perhaps after a visit to Yosemite National Park; from the north and west via San Francisco and Sacramento, or from the east via Lake Tahoe and Nevada.

Visitors who are pressed for time may choose to explore only one or two of the old mining towns that drift down hillsides or are tucked into green valleys of the Gold Country, and this can be accomplished in less than a day. Others will find more than enough to do in a week during which they sample the ills of the region. Three or four days is probably ample for a tour that is more than superficial.

Although snow falls in the higher altitudes in winter, and temperatures at lower altitudes occasionally exceed 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 degrees centigrade) in summer, no season is inappropriate for a trip. Late spring and early summer are especially pleasant times. While the rivers and lakes are still too cold for swimming, the chilly waters rolling off the snowpack of the High Sierras are filling the dry creek beds and raising the hopes of amateur gold panners that perhaps a few flecks of gold, or even a nugget, washed down from the mountains, will look up at them from their pans.

The spine of the Gold Country is California State Route 49. Named for the gold-seeking argonauts who followed the route more than a century ago, the highway runs northward for 318 miles from the foothill town of Oakhurst to the south to Yosemite to Vinton near the Nevada border.

Many visitors, especially those whose time is limited, concentrate on a 100-mile stretch of Highway 49 between the towns of Nevada City in the north and Sonora in the south. This route roughly parallels the richest part of a gold-laden vein of quartz that early Mexican miners called "La Veta Madre" (the Mother Lode, although historians refer to the northern portion of the gold deposits as a separate area, the Northern Mines).

In all, about 500 mining towns were born in the foothills of the Sierra between 1848 and 1860, usually near the site of a promising gold strike. At first, they were no more than camps, then a tent village, then perhaps a collection of wooden huts that survived until the gold ran out or, as often happened, a fire ravaged it and everybody left. Fewer than half of the towns survived, and most are populated sparsely now. In some of the Gold Rush towns, the only things left are a few stone and brick buildings in disrepair. In others there are well-preserved and restored hotels, stores and homes.

With a good map and guidebook, it is easy to find many of the old towns and retrace an important part of California history. Those infected by the bug that tured the '49ers to the gold fields can park the car, walk to a stream and try their luck at gold-panning. A favorite saying of people here is: "There's gold in them hills—just for practice."

For visitors beginning their trip in the north, via Sacramento, a good place to start is Coloma, a 30-minute drive from the foothills and the establishment of electronics

loma, about an hour's drive from the capital. The Gold Rush started in Coloma on Jan. 24, 1848, at a sawmill—Sutter's Mill—on the American River. There, James Marshall found a few flakes of gold and touched off an international migration to California that hastened the colonization of the West and helped shape the future of the United States.

Within a year of Marshall's discovery, Coloma's tiny population had grown to 10,000 and it had become one of the most famous towns in the world. Coloma is a village again, inhabited by a few hundred people, many of them recent immigrants from the cities. The cabin where Marshall lived and several original stone buildings, which are marked and now part of a state park, still stand.

No one knows how many people gave up their jobs, left their families and headed for California to strike it rich. According to some estimates, the number was at least 300,000. Most of the initial immigrants, like visitors today, swirled the sand and gravel in their pans until the heaviest material—gold, if any was there—settled to the bottom.

In 1848 and 1849, Gold Rush lore has it, the prospectors stuck their shovel into a river bottom, dumped the gravel in a pan and found

manufacturing companies in the region, provided the largest portion of customers.

The Nevada City Chamber of Commerce, 132 Main Street, gives visitors a helpful free guide to explore the community. Aside from the curiously incongruous Nevada County Courthouse, a huge Art Deco 1937 building, the city offers outstanding examples of Gold Rush architecture, from miners' homes to scores of wooden frame houses reminiscent of New England, to California's oldest continuously operating hotel, the richly detailed National Hotel, built in 1854.

Like its neighbor, Grass Valley, Nevada City became the adopted home of tens of thousands of Cornish miners imported to America to work the deep mines nearby, and these buildings are part of the heritage they left. If you get hungry, you can sample another part of the heritage, Cornish pasties (pronounced pasties), a hearty turnover stuffed with meat and potatoes that the Cornish miners took down with them for lunch. Marshall's, a shop at 203 Mill Street in Grass Valley, offers beef, turkey and chicken pasties, all for less than \$2.

A few miles from Grass Valley, the Empire Mine, one of the richest of the hard-rock mines, which produced almost 6 million ounces of gold between 1850 and 1956, is now a state park, and the 50-cent admission fee is a bargain. There's a small museum, and guides offer tours of the surface portions of the mine.

After seeing Coloma and Nevada City, visitors have a choice of scores of towns in the southern part of the Mother Lode. Eight miles from Coloma is Placerville, nee "Hangtown," its name during the Gold Rush when local lawmen found it necessary to deal summarily with misbehavior.

Placerville is one of the fastest-growing cities in California, and its narrow streets, which were designed for pack mules and stagecoaches, frequently become congested with cars and pickup trucks. It has become the mercantile center of the Gold Country's mid-section, where many of the people who have settled in places like Coloma, Shingle Springs and Georgetown do their shopping. Placerville has also become a commuter town, serving as a home for workers in Sacramento.

Placerville may be the only city in America that operates its own gold mine as a community park. Situated a mile from town on Bedford Avenue is the Gold Bus Mine.

South of Placerville are numerous old mining communities worth a visit, such as Angels Camp, Sutter Creek, Volcano, Murphys, Mokelumne Hill and Columbia.

Mark Twain, in "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County," made Angels Camp one of the best known of the mining camps. Bret Harte is said to have based his story, "The Luck of Roaring Camp," there. These days, Angels Camp is booming again, a result of the land rush to the foothills.

Several interesting buildings remain from the early days, including the Angels Hotel, where Twain is said to have first heard about jumping frogs, and a jailhouse behind it. But Angels Camp also has a Victorian atmosphere, which is evidence of its evolution toward the end of the 19th century into a prosperous town that survived the Gold Rush.

Each May, thousands of people visit Angels Camp for the Calaveras County Fair, hundreds of them with a frog to enter in an annual frog-jumping contest that keeps alive the tradition started in Twain's fictional account of miners betting gold dust over whose frog could jump farther.

In Murphys, Mokelumne Hill, Volcano and Sutter Creek, a variety of interesting buildings have survived since the Gold Rush, but the finest example of a Mother Lode town is Columbia, a few miles from Angels Camp. Operated by the State of California as a park, Columbia has been painstakingly rebuilt to look as it was in the 1850s.

Although the state has not tried to reconstruct the 30 saloons, 143 gambling palaces and dozens of fandango parlors that, according to historians, prospered during Columbia's heyday, dozens of buildings have been restored and reconstructed. To enhance the experience of touring Columbia, automobiles are banned from much of the town.

The visitor walking through the tree-shaded hill of Columbia can step back in time, order a sarsaparilla at the old Douglas Saloon, pretend he is a '49er buying a stagecoach ticket at the Wells Fargo office, or tour the beautifully rebuilt Fallon House hotel-theater, where Edwin Booth and Lola Montez performed. (

## Thursday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month

High Low Stock

Div. Yld. PE

100 High Low

Close

Stock

Yld.

Gross

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Clos.

Clos

**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**  
**BUSINESS/FINANCE**

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1983

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**TECHNOLOGY**

By ANDREW POLLACK

**Computerizing Computer Magazines: New Art Form — or Another Oddity**

**N**EW YORK — The next thing to be computerized might be the computer magazines.

A few will soon have floppy disks containing computer programs to accompany the printed articles. In some cases, the entire magazine will be distributed on floppy diskettes instead of on paper.

The diskette magazines, with names like Microzine and Magazine, could become a new art form, combining the best of the two media. Or they could become oddities, like the little flexible phonograph records inserted in magazines.

One use for floppy disks inserted into magazines would be to contain programs that are discussed in the magazine's articles. Many computer magazines contain such programs in printed form, but these must be painstakingly typed into a computer. Having a diskette with the programs on it would be much easier.

Magazines on floppy disks can also be "interactive," meaning the readers can respond to questions and play with computer programs instead of just reading about them. Those trying such magazines also think the disks could be a form of advertising, with software companies providing samples of their programs.

The Microsoft Corp., a leading software company, will insert a demonstration disk containing its new word-processing program, Microsoft Word, into the November issue of PC World, a magazine for users of the IBM personal computer. The disk will allow users to try out features of the program but not to store or print out what they write, so that they will have to buy the program if they like what they see.

Such a sample might be needed to get people interested in a new word-processing program, since many computer owners already have such a program. "Suddenly you get 100,000-plus bona fide IBM users to try out your product," David Bunnell, publisher of PC World, said of the disk inserts.

Ziff-Davis, which publishes PC magazine, the archival of PC World, has just introduced PC Disk magazine, which includes a disk containing eight to twelve programs and a manual.

**Programs for Children**

Others seek to put the entire magazine on a disk. Scholastic Inc., which publishes educational material, is planning a software magazine, called Microzine, for children, containing educational and entertainment programs. As in printed magazines, certain features will be repeated each month, such as a story in which the children can answer questions and influence the plot.

There are several small, little-known diskette magazines in existence, such as the LB Magazine, which stands for "interactive, bi-directional magazine on diskette." It is for IBM personal computer owners. Users receive a disk containing programs and tutorials on various subjects. They can comment on the various programs and articles, copy the items they want to keep, and mail back the disk. Another disk publication, the Software Digest, is being organized by Joseph M. Segal, founder of the Franklin Mint.

Such magazines face many challenges, however, not the least of which is the cost. "The total printing cost of a magazine is a couple of dollars," said Kenneth G. Bosomworth, president of International Resource Development, a consulting firm in Norwalk, Connecticut. "To add a flexible disk adds another two, three, four bucks in with it."

As a result, disk magazines will cost as much per issue as many magazines cost per year. PC Disk sells for \$30 an issue, or \$20 an issue for a six-issue subscription. Advertising is also expensive. Microsoft will spend several hundred thousand dollars on its floppy insert in PC World. A full-page ad would cost \$8,000.

**Delicate Disks in U.S. Mail**

Another problem is that each model of computer requires a different disk, so diskette magazines can be aimed only at users of particular computers. Even inserting and mailing the delicate disks inside a magazine can be tricky. "It's phenomenal what happens to things that go through the U.S. mail," said Rowland Hanson, vice president of corporate communications for Microsoft.

New technologies also threaten such diskette magazines. Some companies think software could be distributed through magazines in the form of bar codes, such as those used at supermarkets. They could be printed on magazine paper and entered into a computer by scanning the code with a hand-held reader. Also coming is the distribution of software over telephone lines.

Those behind the magazines are convinced they will fill a niche. "It's really not much different from what happens in the book world," Mr. Segal said. "It's considered a big coup for a book to be serialized in The New Yorker."

New York Times Service

**CURRENCY RATES**

Interbank exchange rates for Aug. 25, excluding bank service charges

	U.S.	Sw.	D.M.	F.F.	U.K.	Fr.	U.S.	U.K.	U.S.
Amsterdam	5.2954	4.464	111.935	27.17	1.619	5.579	127.6	21.10	1.619
Brussels	5.2959	5.005	20.09	4.645	1.619	5.579	24.645	5.5795	5.5795
Frederick	2.637	3.884	—	—	2.174	4.873	4.873	—	—
London	1.2076	—	—	—	22.185	—	22.185	—	—
Madrid	1.207435	2.881.00	597.18	118.14	—	52.048	29.723	723.07	145.26
New York	1.207435	2.881.00	597.18	118.14	—	52.048	29.723	723.07	145.26
Paris	7.9425	1.0505	3.745	0.625	0.625	0.234	0.070	0.402	0.1054
Zurich	2.1462	3.2404	81.365	22.005	0.156	72.625	40.048	—	22.005
1 ECU	0.6722	0.5709	2.273	0.4895	12.059	2.5457	4.6569	1.825	0.4895
1 SDR	1.205449	0.69806	2.70669	0.5732	1.60529	0.5732	0.56649	2.2646	0.5732

(\*) Commercial franc. (\*\*) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100 (\*\*) Units of 1,000

N.O.C. not quoted; M.A. not available.

**INTEREST RATES**

**Eurocurrency Deposits**

Aug. 25

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
9/9	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74
9/9	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74
10/10	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74
10/10	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74
10/10	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74
10/10	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74
10/10	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74
10/10	5.74	5.74	4.74	4.74	9.74	12.74	12.74

**Key Money Rates**

**United States**

Close Prev.

British

Close Prev.

**France's GDP Grew by 0.2%**

Reuter

**France**

Interest Rate

3-month Interbank

6-month Interbank

12-month Interbank

6-month Interbank

</div

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Industrial Economies, Except Japan, Show Signs of Recovery, Group Says

NEW YORK (UPI) — The economies of all major industrial nations except Japan are showing signs of recovery, and expansion is robust in the United States and Canada, a business research group said Thursday.

The Conference Board International Economic Scoreboard, which charts economic trends in the seven leading industrial nations, showed the United States and Canada moving ahead rapidly, with more sluggish signs of growth in the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Italy.

Latest figures show the leading index falling at an annual rate of 4 percent in Japan where economic weakness has prevailed since last fall, said the board.

While the weakness of the Japanese indicators is continuing, the board said, new research shows the leading indicator for major Pacific Basin countries, including Japan and South Korea, is the U.S. economy. "Newly developed data suggest major turning points in the U.S. economy have led to corresponding shifts nine months later in Japan," the board said.

## EC Inflation Rate Up Slightly in July

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Consumer prices in the European Community rose 0.6 percent in July, pushing the inflation rate for the past 12 months up to 8.4 percent from the 8.3 percent registered in June, the EC's statistics office said Thursday.

The rate contrasted with a fall last month that had put the annual rate at its lowest level since 1978. But the 8.4-percent rate from July 1982 to July 1983 was still an improvement over the 11-percent pace of the 12 months ending in July 1982.

Only West Germany maintained the same level of price increases in July while Denmark showed no price rises. In Greece prices went down 0.9 percent. July prices increased the most in Luxembourg, 1.5 percent. In Italy and Belgium they rose 1 percent and in France 0.9 percent.

## Consolidated Gold Fields Shows Profit

LONDON (AP) — Consolidated Gold Fields, a major British mining finance group, said Thursday that it posted an after-tax profit in the fiscal year ended June 30 of £6.2 million (\$9.4 million), compared with a year-earlier loss of £6 million.

Sales fell to £140.8 million from £150.9 million, the company said. It added that operating profit was £8.6 million against a year-earlier loss of £6.04 million, after deducting higher interest charges and lower depreciation and amortization charges.

## Extension Sought on Yugoslav Loan

PARIS (Reuters) — Western commercial banks that were expected to sign a \$2-billion loan agreement Saturday with Yugoslavia have been asked by the loan manager, Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., to extend their offers until Sept. 26, banking sources said Thursday.

Manufacturers Hanover cited documentation delays as the reason for the request and did not report difficulty getting any of the 600 banks involved to agree to new loans, contrary to some news reports, the sources said.

"I have not heard from my side of any bank who are unwilling to lend new money," said an official with a major French bank.

## £1-Billion U.K. Oil Windfall Forecast

LONDON (UPI) — Britain will have a £1-billion (\$1.5-billion) windfall from North Sea oil because of increased output and the improved dollar, the Royal Bank of Scotland said Thursday.

The bank, which studies North Sea production, said the budget estimate of £3 billion was at least £1 billion too low.

North Sea oil production was scaled down early this summer because of maintenance work on several fields. But the work is now largely finished, and industry experts said July's output was the second best ever.

## Fujitsu Increases Profit Prediction

TOKYO — Fujitsu Ltd. revised upward its parent company after-tax profit forecast Thursday for the year ending March 31 to a record 43 billion yen (\$177 million), from the earlier estimate of 38 billion yen. Fujitsu's parent company after-tax profit was 37.53 billion yen last year.

Vice President Yuichiro Koide said the company also revised upward this year's sales forecast to 960 billion yen from the earlier 900 billion, compared with 806.7 billion a year earlier. He attributed the revision to expected sales improvements in semiconductors and computers.

Fujitsu said it would increase its dividend payment for the year to 7.50 yen, from 6.50 last year. The company plans no bonus issue this year, following the 1-for-20 issue in May, a company spokesman said.

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## U.S. Oil Companies Bid \$1.5 Billion for Leases

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Oil companies have submitted top bids totaling \$1.55 billion on 475 tracts in the Gulf of Mexico, mostly off Texas.

"It far exceeded our expectations," Perry Pendley, the Department of Interior's assistant secretary for minerals, said after the bidding Wednesday. The department has three weeks to decide which bids to accept.

In addition to lease money, the government gets a share of royalties, usually one-sixth.

One hundred and two companies were represented at the bidding for tracts covering 32.6 million acres (13.15 million hectares).

Pendley said that the department had projected the probable total of high bids at \$934 million and that the Congressional Budget Office had estimated it at \$950 million.

More Gulf of Mexico tracts, off Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, will be offered in November. The bid was \$27.577 million for a tract 10 miles south of Matagorda, Texas.

## U.S. Tells Harris to Stop Making Stereo Devices

By Steven J. Marcus

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Federal Communications Commission has ordered Harris Corp. to halt production of a device that permits monaural AM radio stations to broadcast in stereo and to notify its customers to shut down their units.

The order, issued on Wednesday, affects 71 radio stations around the United States that have purchased the \$10,000 units from Harris and means that they must revert to monaural broadcasting pending further regulatory action. It does not force the stations off the air, however.

The FCC said it had determined that the system now being marketed by Harris, the STX-1 "exciter," differs markedly from the device approved by the agency a year ago.

In fact, said John A. Reed, acting head of the FCC's Technical Standards Branch, the differences are so great that "we're taking the attitude that this particular unit hasn't been type-accepted at all."

Stations will not be able to use the equipment until Harris applies for type-acceptance and receives it, he said. The process could take two or three months, not counting the time that might be necessary to modify the equipment, he said.

A Harris spokesman, Peter Carney, said Wednesday that it was common for continuing design development to move a system a little beyond what was type-accepted. Whether those changes fall within the FCC's permissible margins "is often a judgment call," he said.

The FCC order comes at a time

when the AM stereo market appears ready to blossom. Sony Corp. and Sansui Electric Co. are both introducing new radios that can pick up stereo signals from any of the five transmission systems.

## Pork Bellies Cause Row

(Continued from Page 11)

consumption season. More bacon is consumed in the June-September period than the rest of the year because people prefer lighter meals in the summer.

This summer, demand for bacon was lower than normal because the unusually hot weather had reduced meat consumption in general.

Still, Frederick & Herrud increased its holdings of August pork bellies futures, which gave it the right to buy the underlying raw bacon at the expiration of the contract Wednesday. Last Thursday, the concern tried unsuccessfully to get a federal court injunction to prevent the exchange from forcing it to liquidate most of its position. The court denied the petition.

Had Frederick & Herrud — and other longs — succeeded in holding on to the contracts and exercising them Wednesday, they presumably could have either accepted delivery of the bacon from the shorts, or more likely, have commanded high prices for their contracts.

Mr. Flaham, the counsel for the meat packer, insisted that his client was only interested in acquiring the physical pork bellies.

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## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Page 10)

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## Net Investment Position Up Only Slightly in U.S.

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The U.S. net international investment position — the difference between U.S. assets overseas and foreign assets in the United States — grew \$122 billion last year, or 7.8 percent, from 1981, the smallest increase since 1978, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The gain brought the figure to \$16.8 billion, following a 29.7-percent jump in 1981. U.S. assets abroad increased \$117.3 billion to \$34.2 billion in 1982, the department said, while foreign assets in

the United States increased \$105.1 billion to \$665.5 billion.

The report said that, although U.S. claims on foreigners reported by banks increased \$109.3 billion to \$402.3 billion, most of that reflected the establishment of international banking facilities.

U.S. liabilities to foreigners reported by banks increased \$64.3 billion to \$229.6 billion, reflecting the growth of international banks' assets and the "attraction of high-yielding dollar deposits to foreigners," the department said.

It attributed the "marked slowdown" in U.S. bank lending to foreigners to the worldwide recession and a related drop in international trade. It said international demand for bank credit "was also weakened by attractive long-term financing available in securities markets."

The strong U.S. bond and stock market rallies in the second half of the year contributed to a \$17.9-billion increase in foreign holdings of U.S. securities other than Treasury Department securities, the report said.

The report was the Commerce Department's third this week on international investment in 1982. The others measured business investment but not financial investments such as stocks and bonds.

Those reports showed that the value of foreign direct investors' equity in and loans to their U.S. affiliates rose 12.6 percent in 1982 to \$101.8 billion while the corresponding measure of U.S. investments abroad fell 2.2 percent to \$221.3 billion.

## Total Seen Acquiring Cofaz Soon

Reuters

PARIS — The last step in the French government's much-delayed chemical-industry restructuring plan should take place next month, industry sources said Thursday.

State-owned Compagnie Française des Petroles, said to be Total, France's largest oil company, is expected to take over Compagnie Française de l'Azote, which makes fertilizer and is known as Cofaz.

Cofaz is 32.5-percent-owned by Total and 66.5-percent-owned by state-owned Publicis.

The takeover would end more than a year of talks between France's various chemical companies and the Socialist government.

The details of Total's purchase of a majority share in Cofaz remain the focus of tough negotiations, the sources said, adding that there is a good chance of agreement before mid-September.

The talks have taken longer than expected due to Total's insistence that the takeover should not weigh too heavily on its finances and that the agreement should make Cofaz and its subsidiary, known as Sopag, competitive with other European nitrogen producers.

Total requires an assurance from the government that it will pay the estimated 800-million-franc (\$100-million) cost of revitalizing Cofaz over the next two years.

Total, which incurred a loss of more than 1 billion francs (\$125 million) last year, also would like to stretch out payments to Paribas for its Cofaz shares, rather than paying cash at the time of any agreement, the sources added.

## Payments Deficit In W. Germany Widened in July

The Associated Press

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's balance of payments deficit widened in July from a year earlier as its foreign trade surplus shrank, the government Statistics Office said Thursday.

The deficit in the current account, a broad measure of the flow of funds into and out of West Germany, reached 3 billion Deutsche marks (\$1.14 billion) in July compared with a surplus of 400 million DM in June and a deficit of 1.9 billion DM in July 1982, the government said.

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For the first seven months of 1983, the current account recorded a surplus of 3.1 billion DM in contrast to a deficit of about 600 million DM a year earlier, the government said.

A deficit in the current account frequently occurs in West Germany during the summer travel season.

Meanwhile, the July trade surplus shrank to 2.2 billion DM from 3.9 billion DM in June and 3.8 billion DM in July 1982.

The report said that while imports fell 6 percent in July from June, exports of West German goods fell 10 percent in the same period.

For the first seven months of 1983, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Banking Committee, told William H. Draper, president of the Ex-Im Bank, that even if the guarantees are legal they

are a sharp departure from the traditional role of the bank.

WASHINGTON — Senator William Proxmire of Wisconsin asked the Export-Import Bank on Thursday to seek congressional authorization for \$2 billion in loan guarantees to Mexico and Brazil, saying he doubts that the bank can legally make the guarantees on its own.

Mr. Proxmire, the ranking Democrat on the Senate Banking Committee, told William H. Draper, president of the Ex-Im Bank, that even if the guarantees are legal they

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## SPORTS

## Cubs' Rainey Shuts Out Reds After Squandering No-Hitter

United Press International

CHICAGO — Chuck Rainey came within one out of pitching the Chicago Cubs' first no-hitter in nearly 11 years on Wednesday but had to settle for a one-hit, 3-0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds at Wrigley Field.

"I never thought I was going to get the no-hitter, not even with two

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

outs in the ninth," said Rainey (13-10). "I wouldn't have thought I'd had it until I had it."

Eddie Milner singled with two out in the ninth inning to frustrate Rainey and a cheering crowd of 17,552.

Milner, a .270 hitter with a history for spoiling no-hitters, took great satisfaction in ruining Rainey's gem.

"I've never been on a team that has been no-hit and I don't intend to be," said Milner, who drew the leadoff walk in the seventh that spoiled Rainey's perfect game. "If I had struck out or flied out, my teammates would have wanted to fight me."

Milner lined Rainey's first pitch into center field for a clean hit. Rainey, 29, walked off the mound, composed himself and got Duane Walker to end the game by popping out to shortstop Larry Bowa.

Rainey said he was not surprised that the left-handed hitting Milner went after the first pitch.

"It was a back-door slider. I wasn't taking him for granted that he would take the first one for a strike," said Rainey, who also contributed two hits and a run scored for the Cubs. "The ball was in the good part of the strike zone and he hit it."

Rainey was helped in his no-hit bid by two good fielding plays, one by himself. Alan Knicely, pinch-hitting for Mario Soto (14-10), lined one back at Rainey who scrambled off the mound and threw to first to beat the runner. In the fourth, center fielder Mel Hall made a diving catch of Duane Walker's sinking liner.

Hall also doubled home two runs in the seventh inning.

The last Cubs' no-hitter was pitched by Milt Pappas on Sept. 2, 1972, in a 8-0 victory over San Diego. Giants 5, Phillies 3

In San Francisco, Joe Youngblood's two-run homer with one out in the ninth inning helped the Giants beat Philadelphia and Steve Carlton, 5-3. The sweep of the three-game series extended Philadelphia's losing streak to six.

Carlton (12-13), who struck out 10 to raise his total to 3,653, walked Jamie LeMaster on four pitches with one out in the ninth. Youngblood hit the next pitch over the fence for his 11th home run.

## Dodgers 3, Expos 2

In Los Angeles, Ken Landreaux won the game against Montreal, 3-2, with a two-out homer in the eighth. The Dodgers have won eight in a row, their longest winning streak since 10 consecutive wins in 1980.

Landreaux's homer was his 16th of the season, a career high. He also singled twice and drove in the Dodgers' first run in the sixth inning. His home came off the Expos' Jeff Reardon (5-8).

## Astros 10, Pirates 4

In Pittsburgh, Mike Madden beat the Pirates to one hit in six innings and had a two-run single in a five-run fifth to help Houston beat Pittsburgh, 10-4. The Pirates have lost six of their last seven.

Dickie Thon and Bill Dornach each homered and Jerry Murphy and Tim Garner added two to lead Houston's 16-hit offense. Madden (6-2) gave up two hits. He left after Dave Parker's two-run homer in the seventh inning.

## Braves 11, Cardinals 3

In St. Louis, Randy Johnson had three hits, drove in two runs and scored three times to help Atlanta end the Cardinals' six-game winning streak with an 11-3 victory.

Every Atlanta starter except Bob Watson had at least one hit. The Braves got 15 off four pitchers and every starter except Bruce Benedict and pitcher Phil Niekro (17-7), who won his 26th game in the majors, drove in at least one run.

## Padres 3, Mets 2

In San Diego, Tim Lollar held New York to eight hits over 8½ innings and contributed an RBI triple in the second to give San Diego a 3-2 victory. Lollar (7-10), a

pitcher by two good fielding plays, one by himself. Alan Knicely, pinch-hitting for Mario Soto (14-10), lined one back at Rainey who scrambled off the mound and threw to first to beat the runner. In the fourth, center fielder Mel Hall made a diving catch of Duane Walker's sinking liner.

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The last Cubs' no-hitter was pitched by Milt Pappas on Sept. 2,

16-game winner last season, was helped by three double plays. Tom Seaver (7-12), who had a record of 33-9 against San Diego, was the loser.

## Brewers 1, Angels 0

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Robin Yount's bases-loaded single in the 14th inning enabled the Brewers to beat California, 1-0. Jim Gantner opened with a double off Andy Hassler (0-6) and took third on a wild pitch. Paul Molitor and Charlie Moore were walked intentionally, then Yount singled up the middle.

Yount's hit scored the Brewers' first run in 22 innings and kept Milwaukee one-half game ahead of Baltimore in the East.

## Tigers 5, Rangers 2

In Arlington, Texas, Lou Whitaker hit a three-run, inside-the-park home with two outs in the ninth inning to give Detroit a 5-2 victory over Texas. Jack Morris (16-8), who won his eighth straight on a seven-hitter, pitched his 11th complete game in his last 16 starts. Whitaker got his 10th home of the season when Larry Parrish fell against the right-field fence trying to catch Whitaker's fly ball.

## Indians 4, A's 2

In Cleveland, Neal Heaton pitched a five-hitter, and Julio Franco doubled and scored in the fourth inning as the Indians won the opener of a doubleheader, 1-0. Larry Sorenson and Jamie Easterly held Cleveland to seven hits in the season when Larry Parrish fell against the right-field fence trying to catch Whitaker's fly ball.

Heaton (9-4) struck out four and walked one in pitching his third complete game and second shutout. He has won his last four starts, compiling a 1.29 ERA in 35 innings. He also has saved seven games. Tim Conroy (6-6) pitched a five-hitter in his losing effort.

## White Sox 4, Royals 3

In Kansas City, Mike Murphy's three-run home, his first in 443 at bats this season, highlighted a four-run sixth inning as New York beat Seattle, 6-3. Ron Guidry (15-8) struck out nine and walked two in the ninth to pitch a complete game.

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United Press International  
Fred Lynn of the Angels was tagged out by the Brewers' catcher, Ted Simmons, when he tried to score in the ninth on a single by Daryl Sconiers. The Brewers won in the 14th, 1-0.

## Season Ticket Sales Lagging in NFL; Some Say Fans Still Angry Over Strike

By Paul Atterman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In Kansas City, Dave Smith's phone has been ringing frequently during the last few months. "I'm getting calls all the time from NFL teams, wanting to know what we are doing to sell tickets," said Smith, the Chiefs' director of marketing.

In Anaheim, California, the Browns loaded the off-season with free clinics for youths and coaches, trying to rebuild goodwill — and ticket sales — that was hurt by the 1982 players' strike.

That appeal still may exist. There is no question that, for the most part, franchises are healthy and their fans loyal.

"Our people should be concerned about the ticket situation in the league," said Smith, one of the NFL's few marketing specialists

improved play will encourage fans to go for ready availability season tickets.

In Cleveland, the Browns loaded the off-season with free clinics for youths and coaches, trying to rebuild goodwill — and ticket sales — that was hurt by the 1982 players' strike.

Around the league, the image of the NFL as the toughest ticket in sports is faltering. The Redskins' situation in Washington (a string of sellouts, a long waiting list for season tickets) is the exception. In almost any other league city, you can walk up to the gate and purchase a seat on game day.

That appeal still may exist. There is no question that, for the most part, franchises are healthy and their fans loyal.

But after the 57-day strike, a string of drug stories and some rough economic times, the NFL is anxious this season to see if ticket buyers will return with the record-stimulating gusto of past years.

"We think there still is an attitude by the fan that says, a pain on both your houses because of the strike," said Kevin Byrne, who headed the Browns' off-season sales push for the 1982 season.

"Our people should be concerned about the ticket situation in the league," said Smith, one of the NFL's few marketing specialists.

You look at those [NFL Players Association] all-star games last fall.

"They had 2,000 people and there was no sound. As important as television is, you've got to have fans. Without excitement generated by fans in the stands, the game's not the same."

Certainly, many NFL teams are dusting off publicity and marketing of the NFL as the toughest ticket in sports is faltering. The Redskins' situation in Washington (a string of sellouts, a long waiting list for season tickets) is the exception. In almost any other league city, you can walk up to the gate and purchase a seat on game day.

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## U.S. Shot-Putter Says Team Lacked Sufficient Warning on Drug Tests

By Robert McG. Thomas Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Ian Pyka, the American shot-putter, has declared that he and the several other U.S. athletes who withdrew from the Pan American Games in Caracas did so out of fear that the new drug-testing procedures might have detected a variety of banned substances, including caffeine and antihistamines, at levels that would have escaped discovery under old testing methods.

Pyka complained Wednesday that the U.S. athletes had not been given sufficient warning about the new techniques until they got to Caracas, although the matter was discussed at the team's training quarters in Florida last week.

Pyka, whose views were schooled by other athletes, said he and most other U.S. competitors supported the stiff new testing techniques but considered it unfair that they were suddenly introduced for the first time at a competition limited to athletes from the Americas.

If he and the others had competed in Caracas, he said, they would have run the risk of being disqualified from next summer's Olympics, giving competitors from Europe and the Soviet Union an unfair advantage since they would have almost a year to adjust to the new procedures.

Pyka called on U.S. Olympic officials to institute an immediate program to use the new procedures to test American athletes during the months before the 1984 Olympics so they could learn just how sensitive the tests are and make appropriate adjustments.

One of the athletes who withdrew, Paul Bishop, a discus thrower from California, said his departure was for reasons unconnected with drug testing and called it a "big coincidence" that the athletes had left on the same plane.

Pyka, however, offered a different version. "Each of the athletes who withdrew was concerned about the increased testing procedures," he said. Pyka stressed that the concern extended beyond anabolic steroids, which have been the focal point of the new procedures.

"All I've heard since I got back is anabolic, anabolic, anabolic," said Pyka, adding that he was breaking a "guilty by association" with discredited weightlifters.

Brady Crain, a sprinter from New York who was a member of the U.S. 400-meter relay team, said that his concern had been with prescription antibiotics he had taken last week in Florida to treat strep throat. Crain said it was not until he had gotten to Caracas that he had been told that the antibiotics would be detected by the tests.

"I was thrown a big scare into the world," Pyka said. "If not, there's going to be a big surprise in Los Angeles."

Caracas Scandals Show U.S. Playing Catch-Up

By Neil Ardor

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Staying one step ahead of the testers has become as much a part of the international sports game these days as outrunning or outflanking an opponent for a gold medal. And, as events at the Pan American Games have dramatized this week, the United States is again playing catch-up.

The problem with any team in a large stadium is the fan knew he shouldn't have any trouble buying a ticket the week of a game," Byrne said.

St. Louis likewise has a decent base (36,000) but even with a winning record and playoff team last season, the Cardinals are facing a 4,000 drop in season ticket sales.

Team officials can point to only one reason: fan fallout from the strike.

At least four clubs — Buffalo, Baltimore, Kansas City and New England — have big season ticket problems. All have fallen below the 30,000 mark, with Buffalo and Baltimore barely above 20,000 each.

## OBSERVER

## Letter to a Waitress

Dear Madam:

I am now at the Chinese restaurant across the street from your place of employment, eating a large platter of General Tso's chicken. It is delicious, but my bad conscience keeps me from enjoying it. I fear I hurt your feelings by leaving your table without explanation and coming across the street to eat.

True, I heard you tell the people at the next table that they could come over here to eat if they were unhappy with your service. This, you'll recall, is what you told them when they complained they'd been waiting 20 minutes to order and wondered if you could attend to them.

Their rudeness was properly chastened when you told them, "I don't have to serve you if I don't want to." Aware that they had been swindled, they did not take your advice to eat across the street but waited meekly another 10 minutes until you were ready to take their orders.

I am quite clear on the timing because I had been waiting at my own table long enough to read The New York Times from front to back and finish the crossword puzzle when they came in. Having finished The Times, I had nothing left to read but my watch, and I was deeply absorbed in it when you gave them the tongue-lashing.

In fact, I had read my watch thoroughly and was pondering my chances of sneaking out without being thrashed when I overheard you tell those louts about the labor shortage: how you were one of only two waitresses who had shown up for work.

Here was a new face on matters. The exploitation of labor. Only two waitresses to cope with tables where nine people now sat.

When you brought those two complainers their hamburgers and beer, I had a moment's panic. Yes, I was afraid you might notice me sitting there in my vast pile of thoroughly read newspaper. If so, you would surely feel obliged to approach and say, "What's yours?"

Fortunately, you did not, for if you had I would probably have mumbled something heartless and unfeeling, like, "A cheeseburger and a cup of coffee."

Russell Baker  
New York Times Service

Would you believe that I cannot speak truly brusquely to salespeople of any sort, including waiters and waitresses, when they make it clear they hate me for wanting to buy something?

With you, as with all of them, my only desire is for forgiveness. Had you come to my table and said, "What's yours?" my shyness would have permitted me only to say, "A cheeseburger and cup of coffee."

But in my heart I would have wanted to fall to my knees and apologize. Let me do it now, sitting here at the restaurant across the street from General Tso's chicken.

I am sorry. Sorry I came in so thoughtlessly anticipating a cheeseburger and cup of coffee on the day only two waitresses showed up for work. If I had known there were only two waitresses, I would never have done it.

Once I learned the harsh facts, I might still have done the proper thing. I could have stormed off to the manager. I could have said, "Look here: You have only two poor waitresses on duty, and they are furious with you for overworking them."

The manager couldn't otherwise know about your anger, could he? As a waitress, are you going to go to the manager and rage at him? He might tell you to try to get a job at the restaurant across the street. Of course. But somebody had to pay for all the grief you are suffering. Who? The insensitive, thoughtless, cruel, demanding customers.

Sitting here across the street, I want you to know that I understand. Understand that you don't truly hate me, but that it's economically sounder to hate me than it is to hate the boss. Please believe that I would have stayed and tried to apologize for even thinking of a cheeseburger and coffee, if only I hadn't felt a heartless urge to get lunch eaten before dinnertime sets in.

I am tempted to show good faith by bringing you a snack of this delicious General Tso's chicken, but refrain from doing so, knowing I would feel like a terrible human being if the gesture compelled you to throw it on my necktie.

I am, Madam, yours apologetically . . .

Russell Baker  
New York Times Service

## Reckoning With the Abacus in Japan

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan produced 58 million electronic calculators last year, but that does not necessarily mean that people count on them for anything.

Despite all the state-of-the-art gizmos that Japan cranks out, daily life is still governed by a rectangular gadget that never blinks or blips, never runs down and has never been known to go wrong just because a 6-year-old tried to eat it underwater.

The simple, elegant abacus is not only surviving, but by some measures is even thriving. Abacus Day, celebrated earlier this month in Japan, shows the resilience that a few beads and strips of hard wood can have.

At railway stations clerks punch out tickets on computers, but when it is time to tote up the fare they flick fingers across tiers of beads. Salespeople routinely ignore cash registers in favor of the abacus or soroban, as it is known here.

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Russell Baker  
New York Times Service

The resilience of the soroban has taken even some of its advocates by surprise. When inexpensive, easy-to-carry calculators flooded the market a decade ago, abacus use dropped noticeably and sales dipped by 10 percent or more. Four or five centuries after its importation from China, the soroban seemed a likely candidate for the obituary page.

Now production has stabilized at 2.1 million of the devices a year, most of them about a foot long and costing between \$12 and \$20. At the same time popular interest seems to have revived.

Nationwide abacus contests



Headbands read "I am sure to win" at an abacus competition in Tokyo.

draw hundreds of competitors, and some companies give their own examinations to employees. In the mid-1970s an average of 2.4 million junior high school students a year took proficiency tests sponsored by the National League for Soroban Education. Last year's figure was 3 million, and the league expects to do as well in 1983.

"The soroban helps teach them to think," said Kiyoichi Ishikawa, the organization's international committee director. Ishikawa is not a disinterested observer, of course, but it is clear that many Japanese agree. The ministry of education requires abacus training in the third grade, although it is not a heavy supporter and devotes only two pages of textbook space to this endeavor. More enthusiastic are the parents of schoolchildren who consider the skill important enough to keep 30,000 private schools in operation, dedicated to soroban instruction.

At Shoji Uehara's little classroom in a back street in Tokyo's Shinjuku section, 350 youngsters a week learn not only how to move beads around rapidly but also a talent called *enzan* — an

ability to visualize an abacus in their heads and to compute long lists of numbers without the help of any device.

Uehara's 18-year-old son, Osamu, sat down the other day and, using his abacus, added 15 numbers of seven to nine digits each in 35 seconds. That is less than many people need to enter those numbers into a pocket calculator. Then the younger Uehara used the *enzan* method for another set of 15 numbers. It took him only 25 seconds.

More and more parents are convinced that the soroban gives their children a mental discipline and a conceptual sense of mathematics that calculators never could. For many, the abacus is also a built-in feature of Japanese life not to be thrown overboard just because something new has come along.

Then, too, a few businesses such as Sumitomo Life, have concluded that calculations invite errors, with people pressing wrong buttons and not realizing it. Misplaced decimal points are among the main complaints, and it is common to see Japanese who use electronic devices double-check their answers on an abacus.

The Japanese soroban has anywhere from 15 to 27 vertical rows of beads arranged for linear arithmetic progression. A wooden frame is divided horizontally into two sections by a bar. Above the bar is one bead representing five units. Below it are four beads representing one unit each. (The Chinese version is more complicated, with two beads on top and five on the bottom.) Each vertical column has 10 times the value of the one immediately to its right and so — once all this starts to make sense — a simple shift of beads makes computations easy.

For all the appeal of the soroban, some are not sure it can stand up in a long count against its electronic cousins. Its strength is in addition and subtraction. It is left behind for more sophisticated calculations, and is notably weak in storage data structures.

Still, the abacus is a survivor, and many Japanese youngsters have even figured out new uses. The beads make terrific rollers, they have found. When propelled across a floor, the soroban does a fair imitation of a racing car, which no pocket calculator yet invented can hold a candle to.

## PEOPLE

## The Zoo and the Tiger

In a feline mixup, a Siberian tiger supposed to be shipped to Omaha ended up in the Bronx Zoo, which was expecting to receive a male who could mate with two celibate females. "Boy was I surprised when I got a good look at what was supposed to be a male," Mark MacNamara, curator of mammals at the Bronx Zoo, said Wednesday. The male tiger, named Tulpan and two female tigers from the Moscow Zoo were flown to Montreal, then trucked to their rendezvous with female tigers in three U.S. zoos, but en route the unmarked crates got mixed up. The male tiger, whose name in English means Tulip, was sent to the Omaha Zoo in Nebraska, which thought it was receiving a female named Alisa. The second female arrived safely at the Indianapolis Zoo. But Alisa, not Tulpan, arrived at the Bronx Zoo. "When I first saw the tiger I thought 'My God, that's a small male,'" MacNamara said. "I investigated further and there was no question this wasn't Tulip." The gender switch will not ruin plans to produce a litter of Siberian tiger cubs by next spring, the curator said. The Bronx Zoo intends to keep Alisa and male her with one of the 11 male Siberian tigers already there. Tulpan, the 350-pound feline émigré from the Moscow Zoo, will find a mate in the Midwest. The three Soviet tigers, members of the nearly extinct Siberian species, were shipped to the United States as part of an exchange program with the Soviet Union. The importation of the tigers helps prevent excessive inbreeding among the species in the United States who are all distantly related to each other, MacNamara said.

The creator of the mythical crawgator, a cross between a crawfish and an alligator and which hatches Louisiana cajuns from its eggs, said that an irate cajun who threatened to sue him had no sense of humor. Angelo Cheita, vice president of operations for the New Orleans Superdome, sent a letter to newspapers saying opposition to his mythical swamp creature must be tongue-in-cheek. But James Demeureaux, director of the Council for the Development of French in Louisiana, apparently wasn't laughing when he promised to sue Gulf Oil Co. for distributing novelty cups bearing drawings of crawgators. A legend reprinted on the cups say the crawgators eat humans, who later are reborn as cajuns from eggs hatched by the creatures. Demeureaux recently said he would file a class-action suit behalf of all cajuns protesting the promotional cups as derogatory.

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Ask Frank Sinatra, "What's in a name?" and he may answer \$10 million, the amount being sought in a suit he filed against a Las Vegas night club called Simatras' featuring male strippers and female imper-sonators. Three brothers — Dennis, Dennis and Paul Sinatra, no relation to the singer — were hired to operate the night club at Kitty's Gambling Hall, and renamed the club Simatras'. The club opened Aug. 5, three blocks from the Golden Nugget, where Frank Sinatra has an exclusive contract. The singer's attorney filed suit against the brothers in federal court, claiming they misappropriated Sinatra's name and are practicing misleading advertising. The suit seeks \$10 million in punitive damages and \$10,000 in general damages and asks the court to order that the club's name be immediately re-moved.

Scientists are using a computer to enhance images of objects believed to be remnants of the sunken liner *Titanic*, according to Joseph Darlak, the project's director. Video tapes and 35mm film of objects on the north Atlantic ocean floor were taken during a 1981 *Titanic* search sponsored by the oil millionaire Jack Grim. Darlak said he and Grimm were "99 percent sure" that the *Titanic*, which struck an iceberg and sank April 15, 1912, is resting on the ocean floor about 420 miles east-southeast from Halifax, Nova Scotia. "There's nothing else there that size," he said of

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